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New Tax Fields Probed; Bay State Heroes Hailed; New AEF Reaches Ulster

The World's Day—June 13, 1942

Washington: Tax Search Covers New Fields

The House Ways and Means Committee approved increases on taxes on communications, photographic equipment, and life insurance companies. [Financial Page].

Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, asked a House Appropriations subcommittee for $22,000,000 in hearings on a War Department request for $39,000,000,000 for the year beginning July 1.

With a decision on nation-wide gasoline rationing apparently hanging on the outcome, President Roosevelt called for an intensive scrap rubber collection campaign beginning June 15, coupled with an appeal that motorists everywhere cut down on pleasure driving and reduce both automobile speed and mileage. [Page 9].

Record harvests forecast for North America as compared to unfavorable crop prospects for Europe indicate that the United Nations are winning from the Axis in the battle for food. [General survey of the food situation: Page 1.]

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would finance the estimated $35,000,000 cost of the proposed 24-inch oil-gasoline pipe line from Longview, Texas, to Salem, Ill., authorized by the War Production Board as a means of easing some of the shortage on the east coast.

New England: Honors for Bay State Sea Heroes

Bay State heroes of 13,000-mile epic voyage of battered cruiser, Marblehead, to be honored on Flag Day. [Page 2.]

"Counterfeiting" found to be legitimate business in Boston Museum of Fine Arts. [Page 2.]

Rescued seaman developing wealth of epic material for fiction writers of future. [Page 2.]

The War: More U. S. Troops Reach Ulster

Northern Ireland: "Thousands more" United States troops have landed safely in Northern Ireland.

Air raids on the United Kingdom during May caused 399 civilian fatalities and 425 serious wounds cases, the Ministry of Home Security announced. During April and May—a period covering the Nazis' "Baedeker raids" on such historic centers as Bath, Sussex, Norwich and York—Britain's civilian fatalities totaled 1,337.

Russia: Soviet troops counterattacked at Kharkov in an effort to stem the Nazi advance and claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties on attackers in Sevastopol siege.

Libya: Nazi forces advanced upon Acroma, 10 miles west of Tobruk, in new thrust by Marshal Erwin Rommel.

At Sea: Nazis claimed U-boats had sunk 40 Allied merchant ships totaling 212,000 tons and a destroyer in past week.

Aleutians: Navy and Army planes were attacking small Japanese invasion forces discovered on outer Aleutian Islands.

A medium-sized United States merchant vessel has been torpedoed in the Atlantic and survivors landed at east coast ports, the Navy announced.

Europe: Cologne Lost 250 Factories, 3,000 Homes

Cologne suffered destruction of 250 factories and 3,000 homes in the British 1,000-plane bombings, examination of aerial photographs has shown, according to a BBC broadcast.

Ireland announced that it will make an energetic protest to Germany over sinking of the 905-ton City of Bremen by Nazi aircraft. Compensation for loss of the ship and cargo will be demanded. There were 22 survivors.

French Fascist Party followers of Jacques Doriot claimed in his newspaper Cri du Peuple that they had made a raid on the United States Consulate at Nice but United States officials only smiled. They said a metal shingle from the front of the building disappeared the night of June 3 and was returned by police the next morning.

Forced Landing in Turkey of Allied planes, described in German propaganda broadcasts as either British or American, was reported by Berlin as heightened Nazi diplomatic activity was noticeable in Ankara. [Page 5.]

Execution of 18 more Czechs was reported by the German-controlled radio in Prague, bringing to 358 the known executions since the assassination of Gestapo-terrorist Heydrich. The figure does not include the mass execution of all males in the town of Lidice, estimated at 350.

William J. Donovan, U. S. Co-ordinator of Information, arrived in London for consultations with Ambassador John G. Winant and the British Government.

Americas: Argentina Ratifies U. S. Trade Pact

The Argentine Senate ratified the reciprocal trade treaty with the United States signed last Oct. 14 under which Argentina granted concessions to the United States on 127 products.

A mission of five Russians, headed by Col. T. M. Savayev, Soviet Military Attaché in Washington, arrived in Mexico City by plane from the United States to consult with the Mexican General Staff.

All Axis business properties in Mexico became liable to Government seizure under a decree aimed to maintain the jobs of Mexican employees and to keep the economic life of the country undisturbed.

National: Vacations Cut in Anthracite Area

Pennsylvania's anthracite industry cut its paid vacation period for 100,000 miners from one week to three days, operators and United Mine Workers' Union leaders agreeing on the curtailment as a contribution to the war effort.

Course in Guerrilla Warfare Begun by 75 State Guardsmen

From behind every hedge and stone wall the Minutemen of 1942 are preparing to emulate their Revolutionary ancestors of 150 years ago by learning the technique of harassing the flanks and rear of the enemy, should New England be invaded again, it was learned today at State Guard headquarters.

Studies of guerrilla warfare by officials of the State Guard have convinced them that modern tactics need not differ greatly from those used by the embattled New England farmers of revolutionary days, who sniped away incessantly at the enemy until a solid front could be presented by the patriots.

In this war, however, guerrilla tactics have become a developed part of organized warfare which 75 State Guardsmen started to learn today at Concord, Mass., in the beginning of a week-long period of instruction by regular Army officers. This is the first organized effort to teach "behind the lines" tactics in New England.

While Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commander, did not wish to infer that New England would be attacked, he emphasized that three years of the second World War have taught this country to be prepared against any eventuality, however remote.

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COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston Is Hub For Flag Day Celebrations

Government, diplomatic, and other celebrities are taking part in civic program.

Boston this week end appears likely to become one of the focal points of the nation's observance of Flag Day, with Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, topping an impressive array of international dignitaries and stage and screen stars at a gala United Nations Benefit Show to be presented in the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon.

From all parts of the nation, representatives of nations in exile, and special envoys of the American Government have been arriving in Boston for the past two days to focus national attention upon the Hub City's "glittering galaxy of talent," which will go into action in the Garden, at 3 p. m. sharp.

Colonel Knox is returning to Boston for the second time within a week, this time as special representative of President Roosevelt at the Flag Day Benefit Show.

In a wire to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman of the United Nations Relief Fund, President Roosevelt stated:

"Your meeting in Boston and your sponsorship of this fine union of war relief agencies is of utmost importance to the cause of the United Nations and the successful prosecution of the war. If this movement spreads throughout the country, as I hope it will, it will give new force and strength to the United Nations—to those awaiting liberation from the tyranny we all oppose. Good luck and all success."

The big rally will, of course, not be the only celebration planned in Boston for Flag Day. The City will hold its tenth annual observances, beginning at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, with a colorful parade from Copley Square down Boylston Street to the Common.

The exercises, which are scheduled to run from 7 to 8:15, will include the presentation of flags of each of the 25 nations united in opposition to the Axis. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is to speak, and there will be a ceremonial portraying the story of the Stars and Stripes.

Following the exercises on the Common, the various parade units will reassemble and march up Tremont Street, Stuart Street, to Park Square, up Columbus Avenue to Dartmouth Street, thence to Huntington Avenue, disbanding at Cumberland Street.

These exercises on the Common and the rally at the Garden naturally derive special significance this year because of the war. Those not attending public observances will have opportunity to hear several Flag Day programs on the radio, while in hundreds of neighborhoods the simple ceremonies of flag raising on home flag poles will be accomplished with the special affection, pride and loyalty that is marked on this day.

Boston is the first city in the country to take the lead in uniting its major agencies working for foreign war relief. It includes nine such agencies, namely, British War Relief Society, Inc.; Bundles for Britain, Inc.; English-Speaking Union; Free French Relief Committee; Greek War Relief Association; Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc.; Queen Wilhelmina Fund; Russian War Relief, Inc., and United China Relief, Inc.

The brilliance of color and the bright symbolism of Flag Day are the theme of today's Weekly Magazine Section, which contains a two-page display of the flags of the United Nations in full color. A story on the national observance of Flag Day will also be found on Page 5.

U. S. Attacks Japanese on Aleutians; Value to Tokyo Seen in Propaganda; United Nations Hold Food Advantage

Bumper crops in U. S. contrast with scarcity in Reich — Problem of labor everywhere.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prodigious efforts to increase agricultural production are now under way in Europe and North America and the approach of summer brings official statements that conditions favoring a record crop rarely have been better for the United States, or seldom less favorable for Germany.

On both sides of the Atlantic all available farm hands and all usable tractors are being pressed into service.

The United States and Britain are co-ordinating agricultural resources through the newly created Combined Food Board to assure sufficient food supplies for the armies and civilians in the growing roster of the United Nations.

Germany is striving to harness European agriculture from occupied France to the Ukraine to bolster its economic system and provide every possible ton of foodstuffs following a severe winter that killed winter grain crops and a late dry spring that has caused "serious effects" on its harvest prospects.

This program is being pushed by traditional Nazi methods without consideration of the cost to the conquered or the satellite states and one victim of the system, Greece, is now suffering widespread starvation. In Athens alone some 500 persons are estimated to be perishing daily from lack of food.

Aid to Greece Difficult

The current visit of King George II of Greece at the White House brings before the United States and Britain the most serious starvation problem since World War I, but the difficulty in providing assistance for Greece and for other occupied countries without benefiting the Axis, directly or indirectly, remains an obstacle not yet overcome.

Latest reports from correspondents returning from Europe indicate that Germany shows no concern over the plight of Greece and note the Reich's efforts to fill its growing need of foodstuffs is for home consumption only.

A second difficulty preventing help to the Greeks is shortage of shipping space.

If these problems could be met, the Combined Food Board would be able to relieve the situation in Greece — barring some drastic change in the course of the war—for agricultural production is increasing in North America and substantial reserves already have been built up.

With prospects of a rich harvest forecast for this year by United States Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, America is now said to be building one of the greatest wheat surpluses in history. It is estimated that the 1942 wheat crop, added to present reserves, will provide a stock large enough to feed 265,000,000 persons for a year, twice the population of this nation.

And that is only the beginning. Milk production is up 4 per cent over 1941. Ample rain has left pastures in an unusually rich condition. Cheese output is 35 per cent higher than last year. Eggs are up 15 per cent. Butter production is lagging only slightly, due to

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Base in Aleutians would also serve Japan as lookout point against U. S. attacks.

By Richard L Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Right at the tip of the curved saber of the Aleutian Islands, which stretches down 1,500 miles from the Alaskan mainland toward the heart of Japan, the Nipponese have occupied two American islands, the Navy disclosed last night.

The islands are rocky, mountainous, fogbound, almost uninhabited, and undefended, and the degree of their inaccessibility may be measured by the apparent failure of the Navy to discover their occupation at once, though maneuvers have been going on since the raid on Dutch Harbor June 3, and were timed with the Japanese attempted invasion of Midway, which resulted disastrously.

These islands, Washington officials believe, are not themselves susceptible of forming the basis of offensive action. They have a three-point advantage, however, which the Japanese may be prepared to exploit:

1. They form a possible base for Japanese reconnaissance aircraft to keep watch over American invasion attempts from Dutch Harbor, some 708 miles nearer the mainland.

2. They represent a potential base for Japanese defensive action against attacks on Japan from the north, or in conjunction with Russia, across the Bering Sea, which is one of the strategic highways for an aerial attack on Tokyo.

3. Their occupation, so long as it can be maintained, forms a basis for propaganda, which has already been extensively exploited by Axis radios, as an "invasion" of America.

Precarious Toehold

The precarious toehold of the Japanese, however, may prove short-lived. The Navy has set out grimly to blast the invaders out of the rocky island nest.

The Navy has already announced that so far as the invasion was directed at "populated regions" of the Aleutians, it has been wiped out.

Where the small-scale landing was successful was on remote Attu Island, westernmost of the Aleutian chain, while Japanese ships have been reported in Kisha harbor of the Rat group, both far west of Dutch Harbor.

In the fog and isolation of the rock-bound islands at the top of the world, however, the whole situation is still clouded in obscurity. Naval authorities agree that in this remote region, concealed by bad weather, it might be difficult to oust small landing parties or submarine nests, though their remoteness makes their value for offensive action relatively slight. Their importance, it is believed, is greater to the United States as a way station in an attack on Japan from Alaska, than for Japan in a counteraction against Canada and the United States.

Open to Attack

Attu Island is about 20 by 35 miles, with 8,000-foot mountains, a small radio station and a small native village. Kiska Harbor is one of the best in the Aleutians, and has been used occasionally

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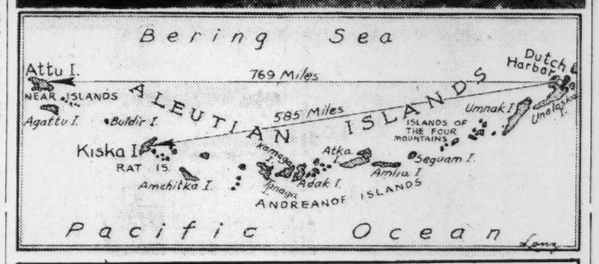

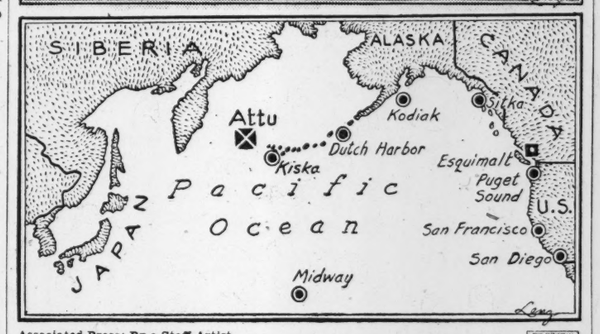

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Battle Front in the Aleutians

Above: A general view of Attu Island where Japanese troops have landed. Center: The chain of Aleutian Islands, showing distances from Attu and Kiska to Dutch Harbor. Below: The general area of the Aleutians. Cross shows Attu while circles mark the main American bases and the square shows a major British base.

Torpedoing Axis Carrier: U. S. Pilots Tell of Midway

PEARL HARBOR, June 13 (AP)—Here's the story of American Army torpedo planes' attack as told by Capt. James F. Collins, Squadron Leader, and Lieut. James B. Muri, whose plane had 500 bullet holes in it when he reached his base.

Captain Collins comes from Meridian, Miss.; Lieutenant Muri from Miles City, Mont.

Captain Collins said: "Before dawn, June 4, all airmen on Midway Island were put on the alert. Our crews checked the planes. At 6:16 a. m. a message brought a note giving the position of our target and its distance. "We took to the air, circled once, and headed for the target.

Fighters on Rear

"At 7:05 a. m., we sighted the enemy fleet and started looking for a carrier. We picked up our target, a carrier somewhat behind and in the center of a large ring of destroyers, cruisers, and battleships.

"Six Japanese fighters came at us fast, straight in, and I watched until I figured they would start shooting. Then I went down fast. They missed us and kept on going. Other fighters hit us from the rear and we never shook them off until the attack was over.

"Antiaircraft shells were coming closer. Machine-gun and pom-pom tracers were whizzing around us and we were in position to choose our angle of attack off the carrier's bow.

"We slipped between several destroyers and cruisers, turned sharply and headed toward the carrier. We had to get down lower to release the torpedoes so we headed closer to the water.

"We could hear 20 millimeter shells leaving the Zeros' guns—that's how close they were. A couple of shells hit our right wheel, destroying our hydraulic system. The carrier was side on to us and its whole side appeared to be ablaze as antiaircraft guns laid up a curtain through which we had to fly. We had the proper altitude and we released our torpedoes as close in as we could.

Over Carrier's Bow

"I pulled up sharply and shot over the carrier's bow at only a couple of hundred feet. I didn't see anybody on the ship. No planes were on the deck.

"When I got across the deck, I pulled the controls straight back and shot straight up more than 1,000 feet. Then I looked down and saw Muri far below me with a lot of fighters molesting him. The Zeros kept after me.

"All this time our own guns were pounding away at the Zeros. Our tail gunner, Technical Sergeant Raynard S. White, got two and maybe three Zeros during this attack.

Lieutenant Muri said: "My biggest impression of the entire battle was seeing that Jap Flag flying when I raced across the carrier deck. I had heard a lot about the Rising Sun Flag but had never seen one before and there it was flying three-quarters of the way up the carrier's mast.

"The pursuits (Zeros) were on me all the way in as I followed Collins toward the target.

"The first burst of an enemy fighter riddled the upper and rear gun turrets. The upper turret was shot to pieces and the electrical system was shot off. The gunner, Staff Sergeant John J. Gogop, was wounded, though not seriously.

"I dodged Zeros as much as pos-

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Eyewitness stories of the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway: Page 7.

Planes harry force on Attu Island — Enemy vessels sighted in Kiska Harbor.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States Navy and Army planes are attacking small Japanese invasion forces which have been discovered on the bleak Aleutian island of Attu, 1,500 miles off the coast of Alaska and about 700 miles from Japan's Kurile Islands. The invaders have been driven from the populated regions of the tiny outposts, but enemy ships have been sighted in Kiska Harbor on near-by Rat Island.

Washington seems inclined to believe that the landings on the virtually defenseless outer island chain are merely face-saving ventures to ease the shock of the Japanese naval defeats in the Coral Sea and Midway Island battles. But they may be the initial steps in a serious Japanese effort to establish air and submarine bases from which to harass Alaska and North American coastal shipping. Because of the remote distance of the outer Aleutians from the American mainland, and their desolate and fog-shrouded character, a protracted struggle may be necessary before the Japanese are ousted.

Japanese claims of landing in the Aleutians were denied earlier in the week by the Navy, but this was evidently due to the inability of scouting planes to spot the troops through the heavy fog.

Meanwhile, a recapitulation of official and unofficial accounts of the Midway and Coral Sea actions indicated that Japan had lost three and possibly four aircraft carriers, hundreds of planes and probably more than 10,000 men. Naval sources estimate that Japanese carrier strength has been cut in half in the two battles. An official tabulation showed 51 Japanese ships sunk or damaged as against 4 United States ships sunk and one damaged. One of the American casualties, however, was the aircraft carrier Lexington.

News of the arrival of a new detachment of American troops in Northern Ireland and increased Axis pressure in Russia and Libya highlight the other war news.

An official announcement listed the number of American soldiers arriving in Ireland as "thousands" and said they had been escorted across the Atlantic "without incident."

In Russia, Soviet troops were counterattacking in an effort to stem the German advance in the Kharkov area and heavy losses were claimed to have been inflicted on the Germans in the siege of Sevastopol. The Nazi High Command claimed it still held the initiative at Kharkov and reported denting Sevastopol's defenses still further.

On the North African Front, the British acknowledged that Marshal Rommel's armored columns had advanced upon Acroma in a dangerous new thrust toward Tobruk. Acroma is only 10 miles west of the key coastal town. By striking toward Acroma, Marshal Rommel appears to be putting into effect his original plan which was to cut the coastal road east of El Gazala and then move directly on Tobruk. A determined stand by British tank forces drove him back from the coast on his first attempt.

While both the United States and Australia observed "MacArthur Day," General MacArthur, in a statement from his Australian headquarters, called upon fellow countrymen to rededicate themselves to "Duty, Honor, Country," and to say "a simple silent prayer that merciful God may guide our steps."

Aleutian Landing

Japanese claims to have landed on the remote tip of the Aleutian Island chain have been confirmed.

However, the landings seem to have been carried out by comparatively small forces which United States war planes have succeeded in repelling from populated areas in a series of minor engagements that are still going on.

The Navy announcement of the landing, issued in Washington Friday night, said:

"Information just received by the Navy Department is to the effect that the Japanese have made landings on a small scale on Attu Is-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Pacific War Score: U. S. and Japanese Ship Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 13

The following tables show the respective losses suffered by the United States and Japan in actions in the Pacific battle theater since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7. The tables have been compiled from official communiques issued by the Navy Department.

United States

Warships	Lost	Sunk to Prevent Capture by Enemy	Damaged	Totals
Battleships	1	0	1	2
Aircraft Carriers	1	0	1	2
Aircraft Tender	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	1	0	2	3
Destroyers	9	1	4	14
Submarines	2	1	0	3
Seaplane Tender	0	0	1	1
Minesweepers	3	2	0	5
Gunboats	3	1	0	4
Patrol Torpedo Boats	2	1	0	3
Totals	23	6	9	38
Noncombatant Ships				
Tankers	3	0	0	3
Submarine Rescue Vessel	1	0	0	1
Target Ship	1	0	0	1
Minelayer	1	0	0	1
Submarine Tender	0	1	0	1
Cargo Vessel	0	0	1	1
Floating Drydock	0	1	0	1
Tug	0	1	0	1
Totals	6	3	1	10
Totals	29	9	10	48

Japan

Warships	Sunk	Sunk or Probably	Believed Sunk	Possibly Sunk	Damaged	Totals
Battleships	0	0	0	0	4	4
Aircraft carriers	4	1	1	0	4	10
Cruisers	11	4	1	0	19	35
Destroyer leaders	1	0	0	0	0	1
Destroyers	16	3	1	2	10	32
Submarines	6	0	0	0	1	7
Seaplane or aircraft tenders	0	0	1	0	4	5
Minesweepers	1	1	0	0	0	2
Gunboats	9	1	0	0	1	11
Submarine chasers	1	0	0	0	0	1
Patrol boats	2	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	51	10	4	2	43	110
Noncombatant Ships						
Fleet tankers	9	0	0	0	0	9
Transports	14	0	4	0	10	28
Troopships	0	0	0	0	1	1
Supply ships and merchantmen	27	0	0	1	3	31
Transport or Cargo ships	16	7	0	0	3	26
Miscellaneous: (Unidentified)	8	0	5	0	14	27
Totals	74	7	9	1	31	122
Total warships & noncombatants	125	17	13	3	74	232

Master Information File for Individuals Set Up for Use in Hub War Emergency

Mme. Chiang In Greeting To Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 13—A radio greeting by Madame Chiang Kai-shek from Chungking, China, was the highlight today at the 64th annual Commencement week end of Wellesley College, for which approximately 500 alumnae returned to the campus. Mme. Chiang Kei-shek directed her message especially to the Class of 1917, of which she is a member. Her class is one of the 16 reunion classes this year.

A recording of President Mildred H. McAfee's answer on behalf of the College will be broadcast to China later in the day by a West Coast short-wave radio station.

The program for Alumnae Day included the alumnae parade at 9:45 o'clock on Tower Court Green.

Wellesley Clubs throughout the country are holding special rallies and meetings in honor of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and listened to her greeting.

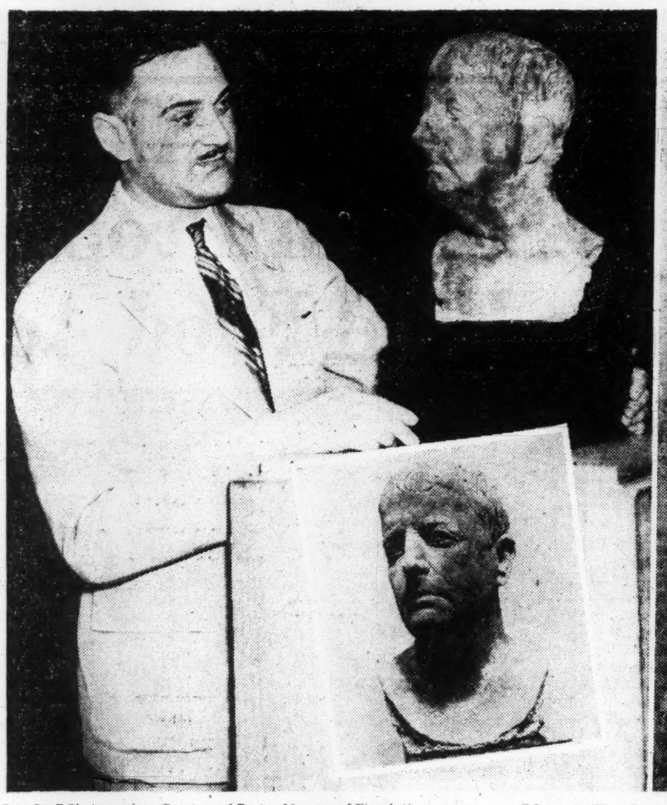
Class suppers for the reunion classes and the senior class will be held today. This year the class of 1942 has inaugurated a parents' supper which will take place at the same time. President McAfee, Dean Lucy Wilson, and Donald Height, Assistant Treasurer and Business Manager of the College, will address the parents' group.

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean of the Divinity School at Yale University, will deliver the Baccalaureate Address in the Memorial Chapel. Baccalaureate Vespers will be held there in the evening at 6 o'clock.

Dr. Hu Shih, the Ambassador from China to the United States, will deliver the address at the Commencement exercises in Alumnae Hall Monday morning at 10:45. His speech will be amplified to other locations on the campus, permitting those who do not hold tickets to hear it. Two exhibits of Chinese books will be displayed in the College library through Tuesday, one a collection of belles-lettres and the other a selection of periodicals, pamphlets and books which have appeared during Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's lifetime up to now, showing changes brought about by the impact of western civilization on China.

High Philippine Official In Boston for Benefit

Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippines, who was in Manila when the first bomb fell, and who subsequently was on Corregidor and escaped, came to Boston today in connection with the United Nations Benefit, and was interviewed on his experiences in the Far East and the South Pacific.



By a Staff Photographer; Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Novel Techniques Reproduce Art Treasures as Protective Measure

Left: William J. Young, head of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Restoration Department, gives official inspection to plaster replica of the Roman Portrait. The original, now in hiding, is pictured in the inset. Middle: Original of the slate triad, "Nome-Goddess, Hathor, and Mycerinus," long familiar to Museum-goers. Right: Unpainted plaster replica of the triad, with Walter Thielsch, of the Restoration staff, demonstrating the art of Museum "counterfeiting." He is arranging and numbering the 100 sections of the "piece-mold" from which the final reproduction was made. It will be tinted to the color of the original before it is placed in the gallery.

All Persons' Whereabouts Can Be Traced

Boston is again first in the country to establish a system to provide accurate information about the whereabouts of individuals affected by disaster.

A master information file has been set up under the auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety to expedite the work of providing information to relatives and friends.

The file will contain the names of all affected by possible enemy bombing. It has been established under the supervision of the Social Service Index of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and will be housed in the Public Welfare Department, on Hawkins Street, where space and facilities for maintenance have been lent by the City.

All information received will be released to the public through the Safety Committee's Advice Bureau Service, directed by Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, and now functioning in the 12 defense districts of the city.

Through an agreement worked out between the Public Safety Advice Bureaus, the Medical and Evacuation Divisions of the Committee, the Red Cross, the City Health Department, and the Hospital Council, continuous reports will be made to the central file of all individuals in evacuation shelters and morgues, or who have been treated at hospitals, medical mobile units, or medical depots, as well as those known to the Public Safety Advice Bureaus and Red Cross Information and Registration services.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, today stressed the point that all arrangements are being made to have disaster relief handled on a basis of neighborhood service. He urged that the public plan to make use of local advice bureaus in case of emergency, rather than attempt to use the telephone which would be required by military and civilian defense authorities at such a time.

The advice bureaus are in charge of 200 trained social workers lent for the duration to the Boston Safety Committee, and each serving in his or her own district. Assisting are an equal number of volunteers, who have received special training. In the event of disrupted telephone communication, a courier service would pick up disaster information and transmit it from one bureau to another.

Marblehead Honors Sea Heroes As Part of Flag Day Program

Three Bay State men were members of the heroic crew of the light cruiser Marblehead, whose epic 13,000-mile voyage to a haven in an east coast shipyard after being badly battered by the Japanese in the Battle of the Java Sea, has been hailed as one of the great sagas of the war, the Navy announced today.

Capt. Arthur Robinson of the Marblehead and some of the crew will be honored tomorrow at Marblehead, Mass., as part of that city's Flag Day ceremonies.

The Massachusetts men are Lieut. Richard R. Hay, U. S. N., a native of Scituate; Shirley Martin Sampson of Gloucester, and Kenneth C. Butler, native of Haverhill.

Lieutenant Hay was stationed on the bridge during the Japanese bombing attack on Feb. 4, 1942. In an interview he recalled that "we had difficulty getting the Captain to take cover—he stood up the whole time, even when everyone else fell flat."

There was difficulty with the antiaircraft crews as well, he said. "They wanted to stay right with their guns, even when the bombs were falling."

The Marblehead received two direct bomb hits and one near miss. "The near miss was close enough so that water was thrown onto the bridge," Lieutenant Hay said. "Everyone on the bridge was soaked to the skin."

The Lieutenant described the attempt of a Japanese plane which had been hit by the guns of the U. S. S. Houston to make a "suicide dive" on the Marblehead. The Marblehead's gunners had the plane's range. "She came in at about 200 miles an hour," Lieutenant Hay said. "Then she flew to pieces in the air. There wasn't anything left at all."

As Communications Officer, Lieutenant Hay's principal difficulty was that the forward radio room had been put out of commission by one of the direct hits. "We had to run all messages to the after station," he said, "and a good part of the time I was just a messenger boy."

Persistent reports by the Japanese that the Marblehead had been sunk cost Lieutenant Hay plenty of money. "Everytime I reached port I'd have to send a cable to my wife to let her know it wasn't so," he said.

The Lieutenant is anxious to get back to the Pacific. "I have a few scores to settle," he declared.

Carpenter's Mate Sampson was forward with Warrant Boatswain Anderson when the cruiser was hit. Knocked down by the explosion he landed on top of cans loaded with powder. He was unhurt and was active with Anderson in pulling men out of magazines and closing magazine hatches. He helped put out a fire in the sick bay and on his detail of damage control did repair work on the ship while under way.

And This Is Legitimate Counterfeiting

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

High up, on the top floor of the Museum of Fine Arts, they're making counterfeits.

It's a legitimate business, too. Legitimate, because this is wartime. Because many priceless treasures and irreplaceable pieces of statuary must be evacuated for the "duration."

That is why visitors, if they look closely, may see this notation on name cards beneath some of their favorite Museum objects: "Reproduction. Original temporarily removed from exhibition."

In all probability, they will gasp and look again, and exclaim, "I don't believe it!"

For instance, there's the Roman Portrait in terra cotta—one of the rarest pieces in the Museum. But it isn't our old friend of the First Century, B. C., at all. It's a 1942 facsimile, made of plaster of paris and colored with a mixture of carbon black and earth to give the effect of the age-worn appearance of the original.

There's Prince Ankh-Haf, one of the greatest masterpieces of Egyptian art. He, too, has been evacuated for the duration, but there in the glass case which for so long housed the bust of the ancient Prince is his exact double.

It's a plaster-of-paris replica, and colored—of all things—with powdered building brick! This was the only pigment which they could find to approximate the hue of the real Prince. The making of the cast, too, presented a whole series of problems.

The ancient Egyptian was allergic to drafts. Room temperature had to be watched when Ankh-Haf was taken out of his air-conditioned case. The mold could not be made of plaster of paris because of the danger of removing some of his reddish "skin" with the plaster. Experiments were made with other substances. Finally a rubber compound was decided upon. And it worked.

The whole undertaking of reproducing these pieces has been a process of experimentation and discovery all the way through, according to William J. Young of the Restoration Department who is in charge of the unusual project.

For instance, there was the alabaster head of Shepseskaf. The cast now on exhibition at the Museum is made of a wax composition.

"We experimented with various techniques," Mr. Young related, "and finally decided to make the cast partly hollow and fill it with plaster. Wax by itself was too transparent. The surface was treated with diactone alcohol and mixed with pigment to give the coloring of the genuine alabaster head."

The effect of marble statuary is being reproduced by mixing mica with plaster material. This gives it a crystaline appearance, approximating the gleam of actual stone.

After the first mold is made, usually of the rubber compound, other casts are made in plaster, and not in one piece, but many. In the replica of the slate triad of the Nome-Goddess, Hathor, and Mycerinus, soon to replace the original statue there were 100 separate pieces, each shellacked for preservation and numbered for re-assembly if other casts are needed.

The lovely Minoan Snake Goddess, perhaps the most precious possession of the Museum, will soon have her stand-in, made of plaster and gold plate.

The gold Libation Bowl of Olympia is already being cast in rubber and will be reproduced in gold plate. Many of the coins which have been withdrawn for public exhibition will be electrotyped in copper and plated with silver or gold, corresponding to the metal of the original, Mr. Young explains.

The largest object which has been duplicated to date is the "Three-Sided Relief" 270-260 B. C. The reproduction is plaster. It was colored by the Restoration Department workers after it was placed in the gallery.

Already some 20 Museum pieces have been replaced by replicas, and present schedule calls for a total of between 40 and 50 in order that these top-ranking treasures may be evacuated to safety out of the range of bombs, or any other war disaster that might threaten the City and its museums.

Trend Against Foreigners In the U. S.?

William Allan Neilson, former President of Smith College and a newly elected overseer of Harvard University, threw a quiet surprise into a dinner gathering at the Harvard Club of Boston last night when he charged that many Americans had a "profound prejudice and suspicion against foreigners." Mr. Neilson spoke in a symposium following the inauguration of a series of weekly radiocasts by Harvard University faculty over short-wave station WRUL.

Dr. Neilson pointed out that there has been a great exodus of talented persons driven out of Europe because of their race or beliefs since 1932 and that "we have admitted some of these not without inexcusable delays." These persecuted, though talented, people have found places in America with great difficulty.

These charges were leveled in a discussion on "Can Unity of Outlook Be Achieved and How Can America Achieve It?"

Dr. Neilson began by stating that although Pearl Harbor did a great service by unifying the United States, nevertheless he could not feel that there was any great unity within America. His fear was that our program of promise contained in the President's speech on the "four freedoms" and in the Atlantic Charter may not be fulfilled after the war is over. He predicted disaster again if the United States joins with other nations in these great post-war aims and then fails to carry out the terms within its own borders.

"We have committed ourselves to fair plan among the nations, classes and individuals, yet," Dr. Neilson said. "there are still some portions of the country who do not believe in fair play." This was not opinion, but fact, he added.

Returning to the theme of the treatment of exiles from Europe Dr. Neilson said that he had seen and himself had given letters of recommendation to talented men who literally "went from Harvard to San Francisco begging for positions. Our record based on what we have done with what we could have done for these people is shameful," he added.

Lexington Wants A New Lexington

LEXINGTON, Mass., June 13 (AP)—The people of this historic town where the Minute Men once fought for freedom, want a new U.S.S. Lexington built to avenge the huge aircraft carrier that went down in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

A delegation from the town will launch the campaign today at General MacArthur Day exercises on Boston Common.

Supporting the move at the exercises will be a group of shipyard workers from Quincy, where the ship was launched in 1925. They will include men who helped to build the Lexington.

Thrilling Tales by Rescued Seamen

Adventure at sea, with new danger and thrills, as related by merchant seamen who have survived torpedoings and been brought into port, is rapidly developing a wealth of new material for future authors of sea fiction.

Experiences never before encountered by many a weather-tanned man of the sea have become almost a common occurrence, according to those who swap yarns at places where mariners are housed and aided.

Boston is no exception to that rule, and a share of these rescued men are cared for in the Seamen's Club, where many have been practically refitted with clothing and necessities through the generosity of war relief committees.

One seaman related an unusual experience, wherein a group of survivors in a lifeboat were ignored by a possible rescue ship that evidently mistook them for "bait" to lure the ship close to a submarine. Later it was learned that the ship in question had been sunk two days afterwards.

The survivors had rigged up a sail in the lifeboat, which was equipped with a portable radio set. A steamer was sighted and altered its course to bear down toward the lifeboat, when suddenly the vessel was seen to swerve off in another direction when only about two miles from the lifeboat, and those at the radio heard the "SSSS" signal sent out from the ship indicating a submarine. The transmitter was brought into play and the ship urged to at least notify authorities of the plight of the seamen, but after finally being rescued, the men found the transmitter was not functioning, so that their message never reached the fleeing freighter.

Another thrilling tale was that of a small craft being overtaken by planes which carried the marking of the United States. But to the amazement of the crew, bombs began falling all around the craft, and while some of them came close, it seemed as if the bombadiers deliberately sought to avoid hitting the vessel.

Later the crew were informed that the planes had sighted a submarine near the small craft and were dropping depth bombs, which apparently found their target, for no signs of any submarine were seen on the remainder of the voyage.

Curran to Speak

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is to speak at the Twelfth Session of the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labor Office, in London, on "War-Time Conditions, and Merchant Seamen." The N. M. U. was invited to participate in the meetings, which are due to open June 22, according to Thomas McGowan, Boston agent of the Union. Mr. Curran will represent the 50,000 members of the N. M. U., at the meetings, and will also convey the greetings of the C. I. O., of which he is a Vice-President.

Named Director

H. Ainsley Highman of Holliston, former passenger manager at Boston for the French Line, has been appointed director of the Division on War Transportation Conservation by Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities.

Outing Canceled

Officials of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston announce the cancellation of plans for the annual outing, usually held over the June 17 holiday, due to war and transportation conditions.

Port Regulations

Rates, rules, regulations and practices in effect at the Port of Boston, together with a listing of facilities of the port and countless other valuable data, have been compiled and published in the 1942-43 edition of the Port of Boston Tariff Book of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. **Leon Stone**

Log of the Port of Boston

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm today with moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and Rhode Island: Continued warm today.

New Hampshire: Continued warm today with scattered showers and thunderstorms during the afternoon.

Vermont: Showers and scattered thunderstorms today becoming cooler during the late afternoon.

Connecticut: Continued warm today with scattered showers during the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:08 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:39 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:46 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 12:46 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:51 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:52 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Song recital at the Gardner Museum by Mae Taylor, soprano. Paul Bregor will be the guest pianist and Reginald Boardman the accompanist. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

"Oriental Art," a gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Dart will be the narrator of this public program; 3 p. m.

Flag Day celebrations. The United Nations Relief Fund is sponsoring a program at the Boston Garden with President Quezon, of the Philippines; Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador from China; Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and other distinguished guests as speakers. Entertainment begins at 3:30 p. m.

Public patriotic demonstrations in form of a colorful historic street parade. From Copley Square to Boston Common, beginning at 6:30 p. m. On the Common, a pageantry of Flags; Army, Navy and civilian exercises; mass singing, and band music will form a twilight observance.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Defense Course To Study Gases

AMHERST, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Actual gas, such as mustard and lewisite, will be spread on the Massachusetts State College campus here next week in a civilian defense training course.

After the gas is demonstrated, the campus area, will be decontaminated, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said, in announcing the program.

The course is intended to provide in every Massachusetts community at least two persons ready to cope with chemical attacks and is open only to persons skilled in chemistry and bacteriology.

Subjects to be studied are: protection against war gases, gas identification, fundamentals of water bacteriology, emergency examination of bacterial water, availability of chemicals, protection of food and water supplies against gas and decontamination methods.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Your Gas Range can be of great help. It has just the right speed to seal in the essential values in each different food . . . especially in cooking vegetables the "waterless" simmer way.

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These and the day-by-day services of gas appliances to your community and to industry are a part of our job in HELPING AMERICA WIN.

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Our sincere thanks to the U. S. Regional Director's Office, 1st Civilian Defense Area, for their helpful co-operation in the preparation of this advertisement.

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A. L. Women Ending Parley

By a Staff Photographer

Prize Winner and Legion Officer

Elizabeth McMahon of Woburn, Mass., winner of the $250 annual scholarship which the American Legion Auxiliary presents to the child of a deceased veteran of the World War, is shown here on the left chatting with Mrs. Walter M. Earley of Reading, the newly elected Department President, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, at the meeting yesterday. The Auxiliary's twenty-third annual three-day convention ended this morning.

Woburn Girl Gets Scholarship Of American Legion Auxiliary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 13—Young Elizabeth McMahon of Woburn was the delighted recipient yesterday of the American Legion Auxiliary's annual scholarship of $250 to help her through college. She thinks she may go to Simmons but said, "It isn't definite yet."

She attended yesterday's afternoon session of the twenty-third annual convention of the Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, which concludes today at the New Ocean House. With her were members of the Woburn Unit, who were vocal in their praise of their young Junior. Elizabeth is a graduate this year of the St. Charles parochial high schcool. Her father was killed in the World War. Although she applied for the scholarship some two months ago, the letter telling her she had won it arrived only Tuesday of this week. Since then Elizabeth has been going around with stars in her brown eyes and a smile.

At yesterday's luncheon, the Auxiliary listened to greetings from National Executive Committeeman Stephen C. Garrity, American Legion; Richard F. Cunningham, Department Commander, and Coleman C. Curran, Department Adjutant.

At the head table, also, were officials of the Auxiliary, including the newly elected President, Mrs. Walter M. Earley of Reading, Mass.

Adjutant Curran introduced in the morning session a resolution urging the State Legislature to appropriate funds for the maintenance of the John Adams Hospital at Chelsea. The resolution was adopted at the afternoon session.

Reports were heard from all the district directors and an address by Henry J. Meade, winner of the Massachusetts oratorical prize.

Last evening there was a music contest held in the auditorium of the hotel under the direction of Mrs. Ida Needham, Music Chairman. Mrs. Grace Collins presented the long list of trophies and awards.

The concluding meeting today was the occasion for cleaning up unfinished business, new business, and the announcement that the 1943 convention will be held at Swampscott.

Mrs. Marietta Conway, this year's President, acted as installing officer this morning, and installed the women who will serve the auxiliary next year in its higher offices. A Past President's diamond pin and ribbon were presented to Mrs. Conway by Mrs. Frank Dadley, and a past national executive committeewoman's ribbon was presented by Mrs. Conway to Mrs. Dadley.

'Railroad at Work' New Haven Film

Boston newsmen and others were guests of the New Haven Railroad recently at a special showing of the sound motion picture "A Great Railroad at Work." The picture was shown in the roof ballroom of the Parker House.

The dramatic film unfolds the story of the everyday work of a huge railway system. Its actors are thousands of employees, 24,000 to be exact, who perform this important everyday work of providing essential transportation service. Also starred are the thousands of pieces of equipment operated daily in yards, shops, and offices of the New Haven.

Lowell Thomas narrates the story in stirring fashion which is full of surprises for a layman. A special symphony of the rails was written as a background for the picture.

By a Staff Photographer

To Grace Braintree Pageant

Two of the dresses to be shown Monday afternoon (Tuesday if it rains) in the pageant of bridal gowns to be presented in connection with the Bridal Flower Show being sponsored by the Braintree Garden Club for the benefit of its scholarship fund. The affair will be in the garden of Mrs. Franklin P. Horton's home. These two dresses have been lent for the occasion by Mrs. Addie May Hastings. At the left, modeled by Dorothy Blair, is Mrs. Hastings' bridal gown, representing 1912 styles, and (right), modeled by Mary Lawrence, the bridal gown Mrs. Hastings' grandmother wore in 1835. Mrs. William P. Burnham is President of the Club and Mrs. Gilbert Barstow, Chairman of the Scholarship Fund. The event Monday is under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Gordon Trim, with Mrs. Thomas Barstow in charge of the pageant.

HEWIBS Meet Before Big Convention

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Preceded by a pre-convention conference of the Home Economics Women in Business at Swampscott, Saturday, June 20, the thirty-fifth national convention of the American Home Economics Association will open in Boston Sunday, June 21, for a four-day session. "Wartime Planning" will be the theme of the convention and "Adjustments of Commercial Home Economics Departments to War Conditions" the theme of the conference at Swampscott. The Statler Hotel will be convention headquarters.

The Home Economics Women in Business, more briefly known as he HEWIBS, include home economists with leading food companies of the country, and comprises a group with first-hand knoweldge of how the war restrictions are destined to affect America's eating habits. Ten of these women will be on the program. Dorothea Nicolls of the Massachusetts State Department of Health will be the luncheon speaker.

Clara Gebhardt Snyder, of the Wheat Flour Institute in Chicago, as the retiring National President of the HEWIBS, will preside at the conference. She will be succeeded in the presidency by Marie Sellers of General Foods. The Boston HEWIBS are headed by Margaret Currier Smith. A shore dinner Saturday night will close their one-day session.

The one hundredth anniversary of Ellen H. Richards, founder and first President of the American Home Economics Association and a native of Massachusetts will be observed in connection with the convention of the association. The organization is now headed by Gladys Branegan of Montana State College.

The program includes such authoritative speakers as Arthur Robert Burns, chief of the allocation branch of the Division of Civilian Supply in the War Production Board, O. V. Wells of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Ruth O'Brien of the Division of Textiles and Clothing of the Bureau of Home Economics and Paul Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University.

Dr. George R. Minot of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, Boston City Hospital will speak on "Some Problems of Nutritional Deficiences" and Dr. George E. Gardner of the Judge Baker Guidance Clinic will discuss "Parent-Child Relationships." A. Drummond Jones, social scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture is scheduled for a general session, and Dorothy Canfield Fisher, well-known author, is the speaker at the concluding dinner at the Copley-Plaza on Wednesday night, June 24.

The Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association will act as hostess, welcoming convention guests at tea at Simmons College, Sunday afternoon, June 21. A feature of the Tuesday session will be a canteen breakfast demonstrated by the Massachusetts Civilian Defense Corps.

Club Institute Circle

Club Institutes, conducted monthly at the Y. W. C. A. by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, are serious business, but the Club Institute Circle, its membership comprised of present and former Institute Committee members, is just for fun. The Circle meets twice a year, usually in January and June.

The June get-together luncheon was held in the Pioneer Dining Room of the Y. W. C. A. Thursday. Was there any business afterwards?

"You wouldn't have thought so if you had been there," was the laughing reply of Mrs. Fred M. Blanchard, the Circle President. With the club season safely out of the way, the Institute planners just relaxed and enjoyed themselves, with all of their responsibilities behind them, she said.

They welcomed two new members, Mrs. Kirby Webster, who is now chairman of the Institute, and Mrs. Robert Johnson, who is on the committee. Officers in addition to Mrs. Blanchard are Mrs. C. R. Tuckett, Vice-President; Mrs. A. Augustus McWhinnie, Secretary, and Mrs. Frederick Green; Treasurer.

Garden Clubs Active

Other Garden Clubs beside that in Braintree also have announced events for the coming week. The Marblehead Garden Club will meet at the Lee Mansion June 17 at 2:30, with a program on "Old Gardens in Marblehead" and Mrs. Charles A. Purinton and Mrs. Samuel Crowell, Jr., as the speakers.

The Garden Club of Winthrop will have its regular meeting June 15, at the home of Mrs. Ralph M. Harper, 231 Bowdoin Street, at 11 a. m. "Old England Gardens" will be reviewed by Mrs. C. L. Root. Answer to roll call will be with the name of "a weed we all should know."

Mrs. J. W. McElroy and Mrs. W. H. Sisler will be in charge of the floral exhibits, an arrangement of roses and an arrangement for a card table luncheon. Mrs. Donald H. Gardner and a committee will judge them.

A picnic at Babson Park June 16 is scheduled by the Needham Garden Club. Members will take the Wellesley Bus, leaving Needham Square at 1:30 p. m.

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MISSES' DRESSES — fourth floor

DAYTIME DRESSES, **$10.** Originally $14.95 to $19.95. Rayon crepes, rayon jerseys, a few rayon-and-wool combinations. Solid colors, prints and checks. One and two-piece styles.

DAYTIME DRESSES, **$15.** Originally $22.95 to $29.95. One-piece, two-piece and a few four-piece outfits in wool-and-rayon, in rayon crepe and silk. Prints and solid colors.

DINNER DRESSES **$15.** Originally $22.95 to $29.95. Rayon crepes, rayon net, and rayon lace in pastels and contrasting colors.

DINNER DRESSES **$25.** Originally $39.95. Rayon crepe, rayon satin, and rayon net in pastels and in black.

AFTERNOON DRESSES, **$30.** Originally $45 and $49.95. Small exclusive group of one-of-a-kind afternoon frocks in rayon crepes.

AFTERNOON DRESSES, **$50.** Originally $69.95 and $79.95. Unusual group of one-of-a-kind afternoon frocks in rayon crepes.

WOMEN'S DRESSES — fourth floor

DAYTIME DRESSES, **$10.** Originally $14.95 to $39.95. Washable cottons, rayon crepes and rayon sheers. Prints and plain colors. Regular and specialized sizes.

DAYTIME, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, **$15.** Originally $22.95 to $59.95. Rayon crepes and rayon sheers, a few washables in one-piece and jacket styles. Women's and specialized sizes.

DAYTIME, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, **$25.** Originally $39.95 to $79.95. Rayon crepes and rayon sheers in one-piece styles. Women's and specialized sizes.

DAYTIME, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, **$30.** Originally $59.95 to $79.95. Rayon crepes and rayon sheers in prints and solid colors. Women's and specialized sizes.

DAYTIME, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, **$40.** Originally $59.95 to $100. Prints and solid colors, in rayon crepes and rayon sheers. One-piece models in women's and specialized sizes.

DAYTIME, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, **$60.** Originally $79.95 to $150. Rayon crepe-and-lace combinations, rayon sheers in women's regular sizes.

DAYTIME, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, **$75.** Originally $100 to $125. Some exclusive wool costume suits and many one-of-a-kind dresses. Women's regular sizes.

SPORTSWEAR — fourth floor

JACKETS AND VESTS **$1 to $10.** Originally $3 to $22.95. A miscellaneous group in 100% new wools, rayons and cottons. Long and short sleeves. Misses' and women's sizes.

SKIRTS, **$1.50 to $10.** Originally $4 to $16.95. Cotton corduroy, 100% new wool, wool-and-rayon gabardine in plaids and plain colors. Pleated and gored styles. Misses' and women's sizes.

BLOUSES, **$1 to $3.** Originally $3 to $14.95 Pure-dye satins, rayon sheers, rayon crepes and tailored cottons with long and short sleeves. Misses' and women's sizes.

DRESSES, **$5 to $15.** Originally $10.95 to $29.95. Smart styles in one-piece frocks and a few jacket models. Rayons, cottons and 100% new wools. Misses' and women's sizes.

SWEATERS, **$3.** Originally $4.50 to $7.95. 100% new wools in misses' sizes.

SWEATERS, **$3 and $4.** Originally $8.95 and $10.95. A group of imported genuine Shetlands in 100% new wool. Solid colors. Slip-on styles at $3, cardigans at $4. Misses' and women's sizes.

SWEATERS, **$4 and $5.** Originally $8.95 and $10.95. A group of imported tweed mixtures in 100% new wool Shetlands. Slip-ons are $4, cardigans are $5. Misses' and women's sizes.

SWEATERS, **$5.** Originally $12.95. A group of imported 100% new wool Cashmeres in jewel tones. Misses' and women's sizes.

SUITS — sixth floor

JUNIOR SUITS, **$3.** Originally $8. A smart group of cotton corduroy two-piece suits for junior misses.

WOOL SUITS, **$13 and $23.** Originally $25 to $40. A group of dressy 100% new wool suits in dark colors, 100% new wool tweeds in mixtures and 100% new wools in high shades. Misses' and Women's sizes.

SILK FAILLE SUITS, **$48.** Originally $80. Beautifully cut and detailed suits in pure silk faille. Black and navy only in misses' sizes.

ENGLISH SUITS **$38 and $48.** Originally $55 to $70. A group of imported English suits, man-tailored in 100% new wool imported tweeds. Misses' and women's sizes.

COATS — sixth floor

TWEED AND DRESSY COATS, **$13.** Originally $25 to $30. An unusual group of 100% new wool coats in light colors. Misses', juniors', teen and specialized sizes.

DRESSY AND TWEED COATS, **$23.** Originally $30 to $50. A beautiful group of 100% new woolen coats in new spring colors. Misses', juniors', women's and specialized sizes.

DRESSY COATS, **$38.** Originally $50 to $65. A group of dressy spring coats in 100% new wool. Navy and black only Misses', women's and specialized sizes.

BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 15

Our ANNUAL JUNE Sale

A NEW ENGLAND TRADITION in tune with the times

OUTSTANDING VALUES. Many brand-new items bought for this event, and offered at worthwhile savings . . . others drastically reduced for clearance . . . all of the high standard New England has come to expect of Stearns . . . and never has there been a time when quality and value were so important. On some items intermediate markdowns have been taken.

NEW BARGAINS

L'Aiglon Dresses
4.95
Regularly $6.50, Printed, sanforized* voiles in multicolor floral designs. Sizes 14 to 44 in one style or another. Budget Dresses, fifth floor.
*Residual shrinkage less than 1%

Summer Hats
3.85
Regularly $5.95 to $10.95. An unusual collection of smart summer styles in fine and coarse straws. Millinery Salon, sixth floor.

Leather Hand-bags
3.95 to 7.95
Regularly $7.95 to $10.50. Snake, calf, cape, Calcutta lizard, fabrics. Tan, black, brown, red, navy and summer colors. Underarms, envelopes, top-handles. Street floor.

Gift Underwear
3.95 slip 5.95 gown
3.00 **5.00**
An ideal gift set. Lovely tearose or blue with 3-inch all-over embroidery on youthfully cut gown and slip. Fifth floor.

North Star Blankets
66 x 84 **7.95**
72 x 84 **8.95**
100% new wool blankets bound with 6-inch rayon satin. Colors: ashes of roses, Delft blue, wine, rose dust, rose pink, blue. Third floor.

MARKDOWNS

LINENS — third floor

PEASANT LINEN LUNCHEON SETS, **$2.50 and $2.75.** Originally $5.00 and $5.50. Cloths 52x52 and 60x60, respectively. Six matching napkins. Solid color grounds with white cotton stripes, or natural grounds with multicolor cotton striped border.

LUNCHEON SETS, **$1.50 to $5.00.** Originally $1.95 to $7.50. Cloth with six napkins. Rayon-and-cotton or all-linen. Some multicolor plaids. Some all-over block designs.

BRIDGE SETS, **$1.95 to $5.00.** Originally $3.00 to $7.50 Cloth and four napkins. All-linen or rayon-and-cotton. Assorted colors.

HAND-PRINTED LUNCHEON CLOTHS, **$1.75 each.** Originally $2.50. "Sampler" design. Rayon and cotton. Size 52x52.

DINNER SETS, **$8.00.** Originally $10.00. Rayon-and-cotton. Cloth 62x82 with eight napkins. Ivory color.

SHEETS AND CASES — third floor

"STEARNS SPECIAL" COTTON SHEETS AND CASES. Made of fine, durable smooth-texture cotton. Laboratory-tested for tensile strength and content. Four- and one-inch hems. Finished sizes. No more when these are gone.

PLAIN HEMS Originally	PLAIN HEMS Now	Sizes	HEMSTITCHED Originally	HEMSTITCHED Now
...	.....	20½x 36	75c	65c each
65c	58c each	22x 36	80c	73c each
2.25	2.00 each	63x108	2.55	2.30 each
...	.....	72x108	2.80	2.55 each
2.75	2.45 each	81x108	3.05	2.75 each
2.95	2.65 each	90x108	3.25	2.95 each
...	.....	72x113	3.00	2.75 each
3.05	2.85 each	90x113	3.35	3.15 each

WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE COTTON PILLOW CASES. Made from short lengths of first quality Wamsutta Supercale sheeting. Fine, smooth and long wearing. All have four-inch hems.

	Size	Originally	NOW
Hemmed	42x38½	1.20 each	75c each
Hemstitched	42x38½	1.35 each	90c each
Hemmed	45x38½	1.25 each	80c each
Hemstitched	45x38½	1.40 each	95c each

BATH TOWELS — third floor

COLORED TOWELS Discontinued patterns in bath towels, bath mats and face cloths. Mostly Martex. Plain colors, with and without designs. Blue, rose, peach, green. Limited supply in each color.

ORIGINALLY	NOW
Bath Towels, $12.00 to $21 doz.	$9.00 to $15.00 doz.
Guest Towels, 7.80 to 9.00 doz.	6.00 dozen
Face Cloths, 3.60 dozen	2.40 dozen
Face Cloths, 1.50 box of six	box of six 1.00
Bath Mats, 2.25 to 3.00 each	1.50 each

WHITE TOWELS WITH COLORED STRIPES. Borders of blue, green, rose, peach or pink on white grounds. Also all white.

ORIGINALLY	NOW
Bath Towels, $9.00 to $13.50 doz.	$7.50 to $9.00 doz.
Guest Towels, 4.80 and 7.80 doz.	3.60 and 6.00 doz.
Face Cloths, 2.00 and 2.40 doz.	1.40 and 1.50 doz.

TRUHU SILKS — second floor

TRUHU PRINTED SILKS, **$1.65 yard.** Originally $2.95 yard. Famous for washability. Discontinued patterns, mostly small neat motifs suitable for jacket and sports dresses.

TRUHU POLKA DOT SILK, **$1.65 yard.** Originally $2.50 yard. Three sizes in one color or another. Backgrounds in pastel or street shades.

TRUHU JR. SILK CREPE, **$1.65 yard.** Originally $1.85 yard. 25 plain shades in pastels, dark tones, white and black. For lingerie, sports clothes, linings.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY

In fairness to all our customers, we feel all sales must be considered final

Mail and telephone orders will be taken in so far as quantities permit

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Stage Prospects for Shore and Country — Week-End Radio Plans

Summer Theaters Reduced; Fewer Stars Going on Tour

By John Beaufort

New York

Since gasoline and tires are almost as essential as low-royalty plays to the summer theaters, the effects of the war on the resort playhouses are in the main what were to be expected: fewer theaters, fewer touring stars, installation of some companies within city limits, and the provision by a few managements of buses to meet trains.

Although the summer theaters are reduced in number this year, they are not being driven out of existence by coastal blackouts, the draft, and rationing. It appears that well over 50 playhouses will be operated along the eastern seaboard. Some playhouses are opening tentatively. Some have already opened and closed. Others, like the Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn., the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge, Mass., and the South Shore Players at Cohasset, Mass., are not opening at all.

According to the Actors Equity Association, which lists only those theaters employing at least six union actors, there were 72 Equity companies at the close of the 1941 season; so far this summer, 27 managements have posted the required Equity bond and of this number, three have already closed. Several other companies are being formed but expectations now are that the 1941 figure will be cut by about half.

* * *

Managers are meeting the new exigencies in various ways. The Bucks County Playhouse is moving from New Hope into Philadelphia. Mrs. Walter Hartwig is opening her Ogunquit season at the small Colony Theater; if business requires it, she will move later to the larger Ogunquit Playhouse.

Frank McCoy is operating companies at the Majestic Theater, in Boston, and at the Erlanger Theater, in Buffalo, N. Y. In Vermont, the Weston Playhouse announces a touring circuit of five neighboring towns. Edward A. Goldberg has already opened a stock season at the Playhouse, Providence, R. I. At Sayville, Long Island, the Sayville Playhouse announces free bus service from the railroad station and also from the Montauk Highway. The Hilltop Theater is moving from Ellicott City to Baltimore, Md. Charles O. Carey is moving his Hampton Summer Theater to Deal, N. J.

In recent summers, tours of the rural theaters have grown increasingly popular with stars of both the theater and the films. But the call of the open road has apparently dropped to a whisper this year and the list of visiting celebrities will be drastically reduced. Thus far, Eddie Dowling, Conrad Nagel, Fritzi Scheff, Jessie Royce Landis, Cissie Loftus, Warren Hull, Fay Wray, and Gertrude Lawrence have been engaged to appear at one or more summer theaters in the course of the season.

* * *

New announcements — of both openings and closings — are being made daily. The following list, however, will give a fairly comprehensive idea of the playhouses that will be open:

Maine: Ogunquit (Colony Playhouse), Peaks Island (Greenwood Playhouse), Skowhegan (Lakewood Playhouse).

New Hampshire: Peterborough (Peterborough Players).

Vermont: Weston (Weston Playhouse and circuit of four other Vermont towns).

Massachusetts: Boston (Majestic Theater), Cambridge (Cambridge Summer Theater), Chatham (Monomoy Theater), Dennis (Cape Playhouse), Holyoke (Mountain Park Casino), Plymouth (Priscilla Beach Theater), Rockport (Forbes Theater).

Rhode Island: Providence (Providence Playhouse), Tiverton (Shoestring Players at Whitridge Hall).

Connecticut: Ivoryton (Ivoryton Playhouse), New Milford (New Milford Playhouse), Stamford (Guild Playhouse), Stony Creek (Stony Creek Summer Theater), West Hartford (Show Shop Theater Tent), Waterbury (Jacques Theater).

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BOSTON

Poll and Car Taxes Waived For Men in the Service

A moratorium on the payment of poll and motor vehicle taxes by men in the nation's armed services was announced by Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, last night.

He asked city and town collectors and assessors to inform him of instances of men in the service unable to meet their levies, declaring that no pressure would be exerted to collect.

President to Be Heard on Air In Five-Minute Talk Sunday

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Chungking, China, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is to address the alumnae of Wellesley College today on the twenty-fifth reunion anniversary of the class of 1917, of which she is a member, CBS-WEEI, 10:45 a. m.

Owen Lattimore, author and political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and Clare Boothe, author, will speak at a luncheon in New York, celebrating Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's graduation anniversary, NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, will be guest artist on "America Loves a Melody," MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m. Mr. Thomas sings "Largo Al Factotum" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville" and Whiteman's "My Wonderful One." Marion Claire, soprano, will sing Maritza's entrance song from Kalman's "Countess Maritza," Victor Herbert's "A Kiss in the Dark," Gershwin's "Summertime" and "Twilight in Barakeesh" from "Songs of the East." Miss Claire and Mr. Thomas will sing together Gershwin's "I Got Plenty of Nothin'" and the "Kashmiri Love Song." Under the direction of Henry Weber the orchestra is to play Bizet's "Farandole" from the "L'Arlesienne Suite" and Schertzinger's "March of the Grenadiers."

Four college presidents will discuss Vice-President Wallace's speech on the "Price of Free World Victory" on "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

A five-minute recorded talk by President Roosevelt is scheduled to be heard on the following stations at 5:50 p. m., Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, and WMEX; and on CBS-WEEI, at 7:15 p. m.

The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, under the direction of Howard Barlow, is to present a Russian program, including Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 2, in C minor, the Overture to "Romeo and Juliet," Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnole."

Prof. Philip Weiner of the College of the City of New York; Scott Buchanan, dean of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and Mark Van Doren will discuss the essays of Sir Francis Bacon, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

"United Nations Day in Canada" on "Spirit of '42," CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m., originates from the Royal Canadian Air Force Training School at Trenton, Ont. Kate Smith and Ted Collins are to be guests. Miss Smith will sing favorite songs of the service men.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, is to speak at the United Nations Day Festival, Chicago Soldiers Field, MBS-WAAB, 5 p. m. Mr. Nelson's subject is "American Production to Win the War." Merrill C. Meigs, Chief of Aircraft Production, will also speak. Bob Hope will entertain.

Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, is to talk on "Can Private Industry Meet the Post-War Challenge?" on the American Forum of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Other speakers are Eric A. Johnstone, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Charles W. Eliot, Director, National Resources Planning Board; Robert A. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, consultant, Brookings Institution.

From Fort McHenry comes a special Flag Day program, MBS-WAAB, 1:30 p. m. There will be speeches by Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore and Arthur F. Sewell, Curator of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House.

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, President of The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina, will speak from Charleston, MBS-WAAB, 3:45 p. m., on "Masonic Flag Day Observance."

"The United Nations" will be the subject of the University of Chicago's Round-Table, NBC-WNAC, 1:30 p. m. Sir Norman Angell will participate in the discussion with Frederick L. Schuman and Louis Gottschalk of the department of history of the University of Chicago.

The Daily Dial

Senate Counsel Assistant Named

Appointment of Representative Royal B. Patriquis (R) of Mansfield as Assistant to the Counsel of the Senate was announced yesterday by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate.

The appointment was approved by the Senate Rules Committee.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, June 15

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News; radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, June 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.78mc
6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, June 14
WRUL, 11.79mc; 17.75mc
10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

WRUL, 9.7mc; 11.79mc; 6.04mc
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Dowdell Period.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 12 Noon, WMEX, 1510kc.

Today's FM Programs

W6XB, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; J. Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
7:30 p. m.—Novelty Time.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio."
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

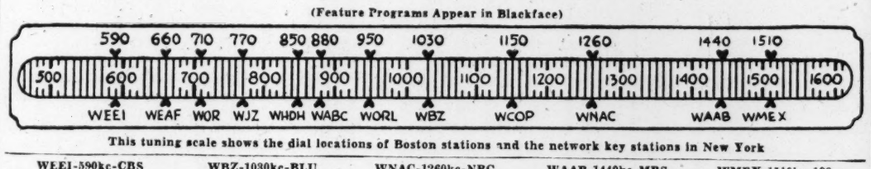
W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.)
2:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit Tigers.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra; Music.
4:15 p. m.—Sport Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music; President Roosevelt.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—News Commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade" Orchestra; vocalists.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.

For Sunday, June 14
W62B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
3:45 p. m.—"Hawaiian Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—News; band.
4:15 p. m.—"Mandolettes."
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Plays for Americans."
6:00 p. m.—News; "Sweet and Low."
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; sports.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News, military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Orchestra; Vocalists.
3:30 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra
4:00 p. m.—Music: Claude Thornhill's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—United Nations Day Festival.
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Music From Many Lands.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls."
7:00 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain": Ben Lyon and Bebe Daniels, m. c.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Invitation to the Waltz.
9:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
10:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; Drama
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You," talk.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: Martha Scott	News; "Music at Noon"	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	Music by Black	Consumer's Time	Defense, farm talks	News Reports
12:30		National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orch.	Dix Chase: orchestra; vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	Monitor Views the News
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"; with Vivienne Cameron
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	
1:30	This Is Our Fight: dramatization	Contrasts in Melody	All Out for Victory; Or, Kaleidoscope	Stanley Johnstone	Organ Recital
1:45		News Service		Baseball Interviews	Sport Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books"; interview	Paul Laval's Orchestra; Clark Dennis, soloist	U. S. Marine Band	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers baseball game	Victory Program
2:15	United We Stand: News; Music	U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Marine Band		Victory Program
2:30		Organ recital	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, in Message to Women of America	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers baseball game	Nancy Mace, soprano; News reports
2:45					
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air Force Band	Nature Sketches	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:15	Buffalo Serenade		"Air Youth for Victory"		Glenn Miller's Orchestra
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	News; Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers: variety	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers baseball game	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers: News		Price Control: Orchestra
4:00	"Hello, From Hawaii"; News	Club Matinee: variety	Pan American Holiday	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
4:15	News; Sports	Club Matinee: variety	Pan American Holiday	L. Thompson's Or.; Music	Dick Robertson's Orch.
4:30		Club Matinee: variety	"Your Number Please": orchestra; soloist	Sports Matinee	Dick Noble's Orchestra
4:45	Sports Comments	New York at War: News		Sports Matinee	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:00	Matinee at Meadowbrook: Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:15		Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30		Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Sports; Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbrk	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Comment; News
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Sports: Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform': informal forum	Allen Roth's Symphony	"Noah Webster Says"; MacQuarrie Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	"Calling Pan America": recording	Allen Roth's Symphony	New Quiz	New York at War Parade	News Reports
7:30		"Ellery Queen": mystery drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	El Rancho Grande
7:45			Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama	"Abie's Irish Rose": comedy sketch	Visit to American Eagle Club, London	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Swap Night	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	"California Melodies"	Recorded Music
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D. Elman, m. c.; News	Swap Night		"California Melodies"	101's Asso. of Veterans. Recordings
8:45					
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra; guest	"America Loves a Melody"; Marion Claire; Thomas Thomas, baritone; orch.; talk	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch"; vocalists	Leighton Noble's Orch.			Pgs. From the Classical Album
9:30	"The Goldbergs"	From the Headlines			
9:45	"Saturday Night Serenade"; music	"Meet the Band"			
10:00	Olga Coelho, songs	Bob Ripley's "Believe It or Not"	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	"Yank" Goes to Press	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade"; tenor; orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	News; Sports	"Yank" Goes to Press	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:45			Ted Steele's Studio Club		Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout; Salute to Service Men	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15		Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.		Dance orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organ	News; Minstrels	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Morning Minstrels		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45	Circle	The Woodshedders: songs	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	Male Quartet		Religious service
9:30	J. Mayfield, organ		"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan		"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody	Uncle Bob: children's program	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody		Musical Album	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	'Southland Echoes': choir	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; guest	News; Musicale	Services From Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Symphonietta	Operetta
11:15	Invitation to Learning; guests	Recital Period		Symphonietta	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30		Revue in Miniature	Services from Cathedral	News; Radio Chapel	Operetta
11:45		Revue in Miniature	Church of St. Paul	speakers; choir	Gilbert & Sullivan Op.
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talk	News Service	Student Radio Club	News Report
12:15	"Music for Sunday"	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Emma Otero, soprano; orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: A World in Fantasy
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	
1:00	Melody Weavers	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Ossofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano		Religious program	Citizenship talk	
1:30	News; What's New at the Zoo	"Chats About Dogs"; News Room of the Air	"Modern Music"; Clarence Fuhrman, cond.	"Flag Day Fort McHenry, Maryland: talks	
1:45					
2:00	Spirit of '42	Blue Theater Players: dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Songs of Safety"	Natural Science talk
2:15	Spirit of '42	Show of Yesterday and Today	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hillbilly Group: songs	Earl Towner's Orch.
2:30	St. Louis Municipal Opera; News		Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom Slater, m. c.	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45			Round Table Discussion		
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Howard Barlow, conductor	"Wake Up, America"	Music for Neighbors	"A Boy, a Girl, and a Band"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		"Wake Up, America"	Upton Close: "Far East"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30		"Wake Up, America"	'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir		Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		"Wake Up, America"		Gen. Chas. P. Summerall	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Norm. Cordon	News; Novatime	'The Army Hour': drama; reports; speakers	"Reviewing Stand": aus.	Religious program
4:15		Richard Liebert, organ		Music Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30		NBCing You: variety; speakers	Young People's Church of the Air: speaker	Concert Album	Musical Varieties
4:45				Concert Album	Musical Varieties
5:00	Family Hour: G. Swarthout; Ross Graham; chorus	Moylan Sisters, songs	Twentieth Century Serenade	United Nations Day: speakers	The Concert Hour
5:15		Olivia Santora, songs			The Concert Hour
5:30		Steelmakers: variety	World's Most Honored	Marine Corps Program; music; Pres. Roosevelt	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Variety; Pres. Roosevelt	Music: M. Piastro, con.		Concert; Pres. Roosevelt
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	"Fun House"; Joe	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Wythe Williams, news	Sports News
6:15	United Nations Day	Tobin, m. c.		Ted Weems' Orchestra	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; music	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News Service	Nobody's Children"; drama; guests	Religious program
6:45		"The Great Gildersleeve"	Baseball News		Religious program
7:00	dramatizations	National Vespers	'The Victory Parade': variety show; guests	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Pres. Roosevelt	National Vespers		Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	"We, the People, at War": interviews	"Alias John Freedom": dramatization	"Bandwagon": Skinnay Ennis' Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45				Invitation to the Waltz	
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the Air: Thurman Arnold	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra		Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; K. Baker;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:30	Portland Hoffa; guests; orchestra	"Sing for Dough": Singfest; L. Valentine, m. c.	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	'They, Too, Liked Music'
9:45				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	'They, Too, Liked Music'
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloist	Raymond Gram Swing	Victor Arden's Orchestra
10:15				Talk from Sydney	Victor Arden's Orchestra
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	"Joe and Mabel"; dramatic sketch		News report
10:45	Dance Time			OEM Dramatic Series	Army Recruiting talk
11:00	News; Elmer Davis	News Commentators	News Service	"Stars & Stripes in Britain"; music; reports	Stanley Kenton's Orch.
11:15	Report to Nation	Music You Want	Local news; Music		Sterling Young's Orch.
11:30	Report to Nation	Music You Want	Mystery Sketch with John Wayne	"Answering You"; British Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Music You Want			Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"	"The Bartons": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	Yankee House Party	Johnny Messner's Orch
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Studio program	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Studio program	Judy and Jane: sketch	Gene and Glen	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Terrace Ensemble	Music: "Orchid"	Musical program
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Studio program	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Studio program	Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	Studio program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Studio program	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Studio program	"Mystery Man"	Musical Roundup	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Studio program	"Valiant Lady"	"Marching Along"	Organ Recital
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Studio program	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	New York-Pittsburgh baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'		Dance Matinee
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Talk; Dance Matinee
4:00	"Swing Time"	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	New York-Pittsburgh baseball game	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	Victory at Home	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama		Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: variety	"Young Widder Brown"	New York-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Studio program	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview Time	Studio program	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; "Orchid"	"Superman": sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Studio program	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	Studio program	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Studio program	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Studio program	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Local programs	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Tharro Gil Trio	Local programs	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Local programs	"We Present"; music	"Red Ryder"; drama	Sherman Freeman's Or.
7:45	serial drama	Local programs	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"State Guards Day"	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Maria Ouspenskaya; George Brent in "You Belong to Me"	Local programs	Great Artists: Lily Pons, soprano; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Local programs		News Service	
9:30		"Frontline Headlines"	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45		"Meet the Band"; jingles	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy": drama	William Miller, Reinhold	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy": drama	Schmidt, vocalists	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'fnse pgm	Studio program	"Hot Copy": drama	"Music That Endures":	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	Studio program	"Hot Copy": drama	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News Analysis	Studio program	News; Music	News Service	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Studio program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Cab Callaway's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music; orchestra	Studio program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; recorded	"Day's End"; music
11:45		Studio program	Music You Want		Music; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalnell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Private Lives," starring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
Conducted by Quincy Porter
French Military March, from the Algerian Suite ..... Saint-Saëns
Overture to "The Magic Flute" ..... Mozart
Music for Strings ..... Quincy Porter
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Conducted by Wallace Goodrich
Pianoforte Concerto No. 4 in G major ..... Beethoven
Soloist: Rita La Plante, '40
Conducted by Francis Findlay
Fantasia, "La Bohème" ..... Puccini
The New England Conservatory Chorus
Chorus of Homage ..... Garicke
Finale from "The Gondoliers"

Welfare Agencies Help War Prisoners

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More than 5,000,000 men have passed from the battle lines to military prison camps in little more than 2½ years. They have become, as one of their own number put it, "those rendered ineffective."

For younger prisoners, hopes of higher education have grown dim; and in this connection it is well to remember that the average age of prisoners of war is in the early twenties. Older men regard their careers as wrecked. A great number are harassed by the knowledge of what has happened or is likely to happen to their families and native land.

Happily, in the years of peace there were groups foreseeing the possibility of war and the necessity of providing humane treatment for prisoners. One such group was the International Red Cross, a Swiss organization with headquarters at Geneva. A second was the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, also in Geneva. Agreements controlling the treament of prisoners of war, termed the Geneva Convention of 1929, were arrived at and accepted by all governments of importance except those of Russia and Japan. Japan has now technically accepted the provisions of the Geneva Convention although it has not yet put them into effect.

By virtue of this Convention three agencies are now empowered to send representatives into the war prisoner camps of the signatory nations. The first is the Protecting Power, that is, the Government acting for the prisoner's Government. The second is the International Red Cross, whose office it is to see that rules regarding treatment of prisoners and camp sanitation are respected by the belligerent powers, to build and maintain in Geneva accurate lists of all prisoners, and to handle the exchange of mail between prisoners and the outside world. The third agency is the War Prisoners' Aid of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A., whose duty it is to co-operate with and further program activities of a cultural, educational, recreational, and religious nature.

Preparation for Release

As a result of these provisions about 3,000,000 war prisoners are receiving protection and help that will make it possible for them to re-enter the ranks of the "effectives" when the day comes for their release. Inasmuch as Russia has not accepted the Geneva Convention, nothing can be done for the Russian prisoners of war in German hands. The Convention is observed only when both belligerents accept its provisions. As regards the Japanese camps, every effort is being made to get into them as soon as possible.

In 1939 the National Committee of the American Y. M. C. A. voted to "respond to the opportunities opened for service to prisoners of war," reaffirming that stand in 1940 and again in 1942. For this service, international in character, conducted by the World's Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s in Geneva, a War Prisoners' Aid Committee was appointed to secure the necessary funds, not only from America but also Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, and Great Britain. New assurance from the Departments of State and War in Washington that the transfer of funds from America to Switzerland for the maintenance of War Prisoners' Aid will not be interrupted, gives that agency a solid financial foundation as it continues the underwriting of its $1,479,000 budget, effective until Oct. 1, 1943.

The term "prisoner of war camps" refers only to those occupied by former soldiers and should not be confused with concentration camps, labor camps, or internment camps. It is only with prisoners of war camps that agencies operating under the Geneva Convention are working, although this does not mean that their activities are restricted to such camps. The Y. M. C. A., for example, carries on work among interned nationals in enemy countries. But of the prisoner of war camps alone there are more than 600 in 40 countries on five continents, where 46 executive secretaries—so far as is possible citizens of neutral states—and thousands of volunteers from among the prisoners carry on the program work under the direction of the Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A. Aids Welcome

The visits of these secretaries are extremely welcome, representing as they do the outside world to these isolated men, living symbols of a still existing freedom. What can they do for these shut-ins? What do these men behind barbed wire want? They want creative material. Books of all sorts, for study and recreation. Given texts, they readily find instructors and professors within their group and arrange desired courses. In some instances veritable universities of exceptionally high standards have developed.

They want materials out of which they can fashion theaters; they write their own plays, for they have dramatists and actors among them. They long for wholesome exercise and ask for games and sports equipment. They beg for workshops and simple materials for handwork. Men who were good craftsmen before have become better and others have discovered skills they did not know they possessed. The articles evolved by the prisoners often from insignificant scraps of waste material are frequently extraordinary examples of artistic achievement.

They want chapels and prayer books and Bibles. They want above all things to preserve their contact with their faith and the civilization they knew.

An illuminating incident occurred in a camp for about 5,000 Polish prisoners of war in Lithuania before Russia entered that country. The Y. M. C. A. representative went to the camp and told the men that he had just $100 to spend on them. What would they like him to do with it? They held a consultation. The camp was miserably planned, ill adapted for any sort of living, desolate. But when the request was made, it was not for betterment of living conditions. At their disposal was one ugly bar room. They asked that it be equipped as a chapel, a place where they could go and remember that they were men and part of a Christian world.

Diversity of Supplies

So the Prisoners' Aid Committee of the Y. M. C. A. supplies everything it can, from colored paper to footballs, from sculptor's tools to university textbooks. The secretaries buy and deliver the materials. Sometimes these can be bought in the country where the camps are; sometimes, as in Germany, many of these are not to be had and must be taken in from outside. This can be and is done, for the Y. M. C. A. men usually enjoy the confidence of the camp commanders.

Not long ago the Y. M. C. A. with the approval of the German authorities in a camp for British officer prisoners, offered prizes for the best essays on the life of a prisoner of war. Some of these submitted were so thoughtful and readable that they were printed in the form of a little book, with an introduction by Tracy Strong, General Secretary of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and Dr. John R. Mott head of the Prisoners' Aid.

The prisoners wrote that with the incentive and opportunities offered through the activities of various aid groups they had found ways and means of helping comrades; of strengthening weakening will; of fighting apathy and the "inclination to relapse." They had acquired in a hard school the ability to concentrate, for one of the most distressing features of the prisoner's life is lack of privacy. They wrote of having discovered new sets of values and of coming to the realization that though the present life is poor in amenities, it is rich in experiences. They have evidence that they are not forgotten men and believe that in some future time they will be called upon to shoulder the responsibilities of free men in a free world.

Italian Prisoners Happy

Thousands of Italians taken captive by the British in Africa are in prison camps in India and according to reports reaching this country they are happier than they have been for a long time.

Among these thousands are men of all stations in life. In one camp, for example, there were hundreds of illiterates. The Y. M. C. A. man attached to the camp organized them into schools of 600 each, with teachers and books. At the end of six months every "student" was able to write a letter home.

The Y. M. C. A. man reports that the camps put out their newspapers and now that paper is scarce they are considering making their newsprint out of bamboo, all hand work, of course. The camp paper has most of the ordinary newspaper's departments: a short story, camp news, sports, comic strips, drama reports, contests, school life, entertainments, even a crossword puzzle. The printing has to be done on a duplicator and the stencils are cut by the prisoners.

In the officers' camp are men of extensive educational attainments. The list, marked incomplete, of subjects on which they wanted books numbers 36 and ranges from shipbuilding and sanitation to poetry and Chinese language. In one camp a naturalist had collected 750 different kinds of beetles and insects which he had carefully preserved and is now busy studying and cataloging.

The Italian prisoners also include many artists and artist-craftsmen.

These Italians are diligent men, interested in their work and proud of their achievements. But they also like play and the games and sports that appeal to them are encouraged. They like volleyball, football, shot put, bowling, and boxing. The men are making their own footballs; they are making their own wooden bowls, on a lathe which they also made in camp. They made their own chess and checkers and caroms. The chess men are made from both wood and bone, the bone coming from the camp kitchens. They like jig-saw puzzles and make them.

Nobody needs to be told that Italians like music, theater, and opera. They have organized choruses and give concerts. Where musical instruments have been obtainable they have even produced opera, having no difficulty in securing men suitable for the parts. They delight in group singing.

Turkey's Envoy to Britain

Wide World

Huseyin Raus Orday in New Post

The Ambassador (left) holds an animated conversation with a soldier of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps during a reception given in the Ambassador's honor by the Overseas League in London. The reception marked one of Mr. Orday's first public appearances.

Von Papen's Threat to Turks Intrigues Ankara Diplomats

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The German radio reported yesterday that British pilots, air mechanics and engineers have arrived at Ankara, capital of neutral Turkey, but authoritative quarters in London refused to comment.

One unofficial source said the Nazi radiocast may have been designed as part of a propaganda buildup to justify a German attack on Turkey.

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 13—Recent activities of Germany's Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, are intriguing foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara. All through the critical periods of last year Herr von Papen posed as a sincere friend of Turkey and made publicly known that while he remained Ambassador here Germany would not attack Turkey.

Indeed it is reliably believed in Ankara that Herr von Papen's reports to Hitler that Turkey would fight if attacked and that the Turkish Army was not a negligible affair were the factors which made Hitler renounce his plans for attacking Turkey after the Greek campaign.

Last week Herr von Papen startled his Turkish friends when an article he had written on Turkey for a Nazi military paper was requoted in the Turkish press and was bitterly attacked by the leading Turkish papers, Tan and Yeni Sabah.

Threat to Turks Implied

The Ambassador's article, though carefully worded, insinuated that the time is coming when Turkey must choose whether it is going to join Hitler's new order, and Herr von Papen backed his argument by declaring that as Russia wants the Dardanelles Turkey's best move would be to join the Axis and thus guarantee its territory.

The fact that Herr von Papen took such an outspoken line surprised foreign diplomatic observers in Ankara, especially as the Nazi Ambassador has always been extremely cautious in the past and even presented himself as leader of the German peace party.

It is thought that Berlin, becoming impatient with Turkey's firm attitude, has instructed Herr von Papen to take a more bullying line. However, certain closely guarded Axis secrets may explain Herr von Papen's sudden change in technique.

Friction in Embassy

For some time past this correspondent learned from reliable Axis sources that friction has been caused in the German Embassy by the ambitions of the sister of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who is married to the German Minister M. Yanke.

He was originally an engineer, but since the outbreak of the war his influence in the German Embassy, due to Herr von Ribbentrop's backing, has grown and recently Frau Yanke has openly criticized Herr von Papen's careful policy toward Turkey.

Like her brother, Frau Yanke has no time for diplomatic finesse and seemingly prefers the Nazi method of bullying opponents into submission.

Recently the tension between the aristocratic Herr von Papen and the self-made Yanke became so strained that Frau Yanke complained to her brother, and the Nazi Foreign Minister passed the matter on to Hitler.

To the Ribbentrop family's dismay Hitler replied that Herr von Papen was his own personal representative and only answerable to him. The manner in which Hitler has always protected Herr von Papen has astonished students of the German Ambassador's dramatic and varied career.

Campaign of Propaganda

Meanwhile in Ankara a great new propaganda campaign is being prepared by Axis parties to persuade Turkey of advantages of joining Hitler's new order in Europe.

This time the Nazis have enlisted the Japanese in their latest attempt to persuade the Turks to abandon their present policy of neutrality.

The arrival in Ankara of the Japanese military attaché to Berlin has been a signal for many conferences between Axis diplomats, and it is thought that Germany now hopes that Japanese successes in Asia may impress Turkey.

Undoubtedly the Axis propaganda will attempt to exploit the fact that Japanese shipping is now operating in the Indian Ocean, but the average Turk admires the Chinese and has little respect for Fascist-minded Japanese, so it is unlikely that this enlistment of Japanese diplomatic aid will help the other Axis partners.

Italy's prestige in Turkey is extremely low, and most Turks have never forgotten the manner in which Italy seized Tripoli from Turkey before the last war.

Thus Nazi diplomacy will have to fight alone. Still increased Axis pressure can be expected and undoubtedly Berlin hopes possible successes on the Russian front may help to win Turkish support.

'Dunking' of Incendiary Bombs Now Urged

The National Office of Civilian Defense recommends that householders dump blazing incendiary bombs into a 12-quart pail of water instead of bothering with sand and other smothering agents, Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional OCD Director, disclosed today.

Experiments made by OCD laboratories have shown that the bomb simply goes "glub" when treated in this newest, simplest way, he said in an interview.

Under some conditions, he made known, National OCD recommends that householders risk a violent hydrogen explosion by turning a stream of water directly on an incendiary bomb.

Americans had previously been cautioned always to use a gentle spray.

These and other refinements in the method of handling incendiaries have resulted, he said, from recent British experience, tested in careful laboratory experiments at the Amherst, Mass., Civilian Defense Training School, and other OCD centers.

No Longer Regarded

Sand and other smothering agents, including high-priced commercial products, are no longer regarded as primary weapons in the bomb fighter's arsenal, Mr. Loughlin stated.

If confronted with more than one bomb at once, a householder or office worker may turn the hose directly on each bomb, forcing them to explode and do all their damage at once, the Director declared.

This method is approved only as a time-saver in emergencies when several bombs must be battled at once, he cautioned, pointing out that a water spray is still the safest and most logical weapon.

He warned Americans not to "fall for smooth tongued salesmen" who would offer them "magic compounds" to extinguish incendiaries.

The National Fire Protection Association has found, Mr. Loughlin declared, that "the gullible American public" has been "separated from many thousands of dollars" by salesmen of "bomb extinguishing compounds, snuffers, scoops and other gadgets." Some such weapons are "perhaps theoretically effective," but have "little or no practical value," he said.

If an incendiary bomb falls into a homeowner's attic, his method of attack is very simple, and need involve little training, in Mr. Loughlin's opinion.

Rules Laid Down

Here is what he should do:

First, if he is adequately shielded from the flying particles of molten magnesium (a wooden chair held up before the face will do), he can take an ordinary garden shovel and dump the bomb into a 12-quart pail of water.

[Bomb "dunking" was first discovered by the Russians, according to the Fire Protection Association. The Association's Committee on Hazardous Chemicals and Explosives "has tried this and found it works," if there is plenty of water to cover the bomb completely, a report now in Mr. Loughlin's hands declares.]

If a pail of water is not quickly available, the householder should ignore the bomb for the time being and turn his whole attention to the fires being started near by. While a man is getting out his sand, spreading it on the floor, moving the bomb onto it, covering the bomb, and shoveling it into a pail—as previously instructed—50 fires may have started in the attic.

"It does no good to put out the bomb if by that time the whole house is on fire," Mr. Loughlin said.

Other extinguishing or snuffing agents are little quicker, and hence little better, than sand in this respect, he declared.

One need not fear that while he is turning the hose on surrounding fires, the bomb will burn through the floor and drop down below to start new ones. If it has fallen on a reasonably solid beam, it will take several minutes to eat through; and, if not, it would burn through anyway before it could be handled, OCD has found.

Once Under Control

Once the fires started by the bomb are under control, it is safe to turn one's attention to the bomb itself. Then the old-style sand-and-shovel methods are of use; so is the turning of a water spray on the bomb.

Water streams turned directly on a magnesium fire bomb result in chemical decomposition of the water into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen burns and the oxygen supports combustion. The result is an explosion, and particles of the bomb fly in all directions.

If the fire fighter is protected, however, he may safely approach to within 15 or 20 feet of the bomb and turn the hose directly on it. The explosion will not send particles more than 10 to 15 feet under ordinary conditions. After it has gone off, exhausing the magnesium in one giant burst, the bomb will go out in a few seconds—perhaps 10 or 15—and one's whole attention may be turned to secondary fires.

This method has the added advantage of permitting the bomb-fighter to do his work at as great a distance from the bomb as the force of the hose will permit.

In the home, with only one incendiary to handle, a gentle spray will hasten the burning and involve no danger whatever from an explosion.

If one is out of doors, the prime necessity is to keep to the windward of the bomb being fought.

As for special extinguishing agents, Maj. Gen. L. B. Gasser, Chief of the Protection Branch of National OCD, declares that "special powders, solutions, pitch materials, etc.," are "in most cases no better than sand" in spite of their "exorbitant" cost.

"We should do all we can to discourage the purchase of all articles which do not provide adequate protection against fire, thereby endangering civilian lives by engendering a false sense of security."

Choate Island Off Ipswich Is Ranch for Sheep

A wartime sheep ranch is being established on historic Choate Island, one-time home of Rufus Choate, noted Bay State jurist, off the Ipswich shore of Massachusetts.

The ranch, being established by Cornelius Crane, proprietor of Castle Hill Farm, Ipswich, will be operated under supervision of the State Department of Agriculture, with Lester T. Tompkins, Director of the State Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, in charge.

Approximately 120 sheep and lambs are being ferried to the island in a 40-foot motor launch from the Castle Hill winter quarters. Approximately 25 animals are being carried each trip, a distance of about three miles.

Mr. Crane has kept some sheep on the island during the past several summers, but during winter months it has been necessary to return them to the mainland. However, a large new sheep barn was completed on the island this year to provide permanent quarters for sheep, and possibly for beef cattle at a later date.

Auto Insurance Rules Eased For Pooling Transportation

Massachusetts car owners are now free to carry fellow employees to and from work for "fares" or to join car pools to save tires and gasoline without jeopardizing their automobile insurance protection.

Under an agreement reached with the 67 insurance companies writing automobile insurance policies in Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued an executive order to extend protection under all outstanding policies to cover all car sharing.

Until yesterday an automobile owner who did not possess guest coverage insurance was liable for personal injuries sustained by anyone riding with him. Also a car owner could not legally collect "fares" from riders unless he possessed a "workmen's livery license" at additional insurance cost.

The gubernatorial order now permits a car owner to carry up to seven passengers with or without compensation, without necessity of paying additional premiums.

The many motorists who now possess workmen's livery licenses will receive a refund cevering the balance of the year or the amount will be credited toward their 1943 insurance.

Thus every worker's car now becomes a workmen's livery. The change is automatic, no new license being required.

Governor Saltonstall's action came on the heels of a State Planning Board survey of transportation problems at the Fore River shipyard. In this survey the Board pointed out that 30 per cent of the workers' cars were occupied only by the driver, a condition they attributed in part to the reluctance of car owners to endanger their insurance protection.

The 67 insurance companies involved in the new order issued a statement saying that "if altered driving conditions result in fewer claims and less cost to the insurance companies, they will request authority to pass this decrease along to the policy holders in the form of a refund or a credit."

This statement is considered an answer to several legislators who have demanded that the Governor bring about a reduction in insurance premiums because of the sharp reduction in motor travel due to tire and gasoline shortages.

Salesmen have given up hard-crusted business competition "for the duration" at least and are pooling their automobile transportation to save tires and gasoline.

Under salesmen routing schedules posted weekly in the offices of the 210 Associates on Lincoln Street, Boston, salesmen traveling in the same direction are now riding two, three and four to the car, instead of individually.

All the salesmen have to do to get automobile transportation is to watch the 210 Associates Board, note the men going their way, and then contact them by telephone. The occupants of the cars then get together and make plans for alternate weeks to use each other's cars. A considerable saving in gasoline and tires is being made, as well as in the costs of transportation to the salesmen.

MacArthur and Flag Days Linked in Twin Observance

By the Associated Press

Flag Day observances, extending through the comradeship of war to all the 27 nations united against the Axis—multiple massings of standards such as the world never has seen—got under way in the United States today.

The Stars and Stripes waved from millions of homes. Parades moved along avenues. The nation held stirring observances to show its might.

Military reviews, meetings, broadcasts, and religious services honored the United States Flag and the Allied emblems in cities and field encampments on six continents, from Chungking, China, to Cape Town, South Africa, from Manchester, England, to Melbourne, Australia.

A keynote was sounded from London by the Premier of Free Poland, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, in an order of the day to Polish forces. He declared victory "is coming to us much faster than was thought possible by our enemy."

Churchill to Speak

The British Radio announced that a message by Prime Minister Churchill would be read Sunday.

Actually Flag Day is June 14 but many of America's major cities scheduled their celebration Saturday. New York and Chicago billed the largest parades with thousands of marches in each city.

Bracketed with the holiday was the designation of June 13 as MacArthur Day to commemorate the entrance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur into West Point. From his headquarters in Australia, the army leader said: "The action of my fellow countrymen in commemorating this day rededicates each one of them to the immortal ideals of West Point: 'Duty, Honor, Country.' . . . The fortuitous circumstance that the day I entered the service of my beloved country should have been the one selected to focus this great patriotic outpouring of men on the march fills me with humble thanksgiving."

12-Hour Parade

New York's parade was planned to last 12 hours, closing at night with a torchlight finale. Police estimated the watchers at 2,000,000 and seats were reserved in the reviewing stand for Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, King George II of Greece, President Quezon of the Philippines, Crown Princess Martha of Norway and high-ranking diplomatic and military officials.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly said Chicago's parade would have a million marchers and 1,000 floats.

Boston's exercises will be featured by a speech by President Quezon; Marblehead, Mass., will entertain Capt. Arthur Robinson of the battle-scarred cruiser Marblehead, and San Francisco has scheduled "Flag Day-MacArthur Day" ceremonies in a military pageant.

Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, Los Angeles and Minneapolis, Minn., among other cities, planned parades and at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Mayor Howard Jackson will make a symbolical presentation of a flag to General MacArthur.

President Roosevelt planned to observe the holiday at the White House where Mexico will adhere formally to the United Nations pact in a ceremony.

Auto Controversy Renewed

The controversy over who constructed America's first automobile broke out again when J. Frank Duryea petitioned Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council to hold up installation of a plaque honoring Charles E. Duryea, his brother, as inventor and builder of the first automobile.

J. Frank Duryea contends that he, not his brother, constructed entirely the first American-made gasoline-motor vehicle that operated.

The petitioner is seeking to prevent the placing of the tablet, honoring his brother, on a portion of the State House near the Hooker statue on June 21. He demanded that the Governor and Council hold a hearing on the issue and that placing of the tablet be withheld until the Legislature reconvenes in January, 1943.

Frank contends that "while the idea of an American-made motor vehicle was conceived by Charles E. Duryea and some preliminary work was performed by him, the first American gasoline motor vehicle or buggy that would operate was designed and constructed to a great extent by your petitioner; that the plan of Charles E. Duryea for the construction of a gasoline motor proved unworkable in any practical manner and a motor constructed according to his plan had to be discarded; that the first American-made gasoline motor vehicle that operated had a motor which was entirely constructed by your petitioner."

Last year Frank attempted to block passage of legislation honoring his brother regarding the first automobile but was unsuccessful, a measure being passed for erection of the tablet.

Frank's petition was referred by the Council today to its committee on State House for study and report.

Fifty-second Street in New York Has Gone 'Corny' in True Sense of Word

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Fifty-second Street, center of New York City's sophistication, has gone "corny" in the true sense of the word and not in "jive talk."

The hot summer sun beats down on a cornfield occupying a section of the vacant plot at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The plants are already a foot high and stand out in glistening rows, showing their good care. At the edge of the field is a patch of 27 young, tender tomato plants which, like the corn, lift their heads within sight of more than 17 night clubs and restaurants.

Approached late one afternoon at a hut in the middle of the field which he has constructed from rubble that formerly disfigured the area, the lone city farmer was gazing fondly at his corn waving among the lengthening shadows. Questioned about his agricultural efforts, he would neither disclose his name nor the reason for his labors, merely urging the reporter to "use your imagination like Jules Verne."

The farmer, neighbors say, changed the field from an eyesore littered with wastage of subway excavation to a neat countrified retreat and victory garden.

Population Rises 68,542 in Australia

Recorded by CBS

MELBOURNE—The Australian Radio reports that "the population of Australia is now 7,137,421" and that "this is 68,542 more than at the same date last year."

"These figures do not include Allied fighting forces in Australia."

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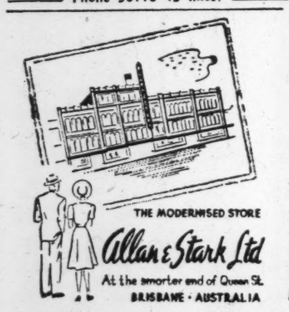

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U. S. Attacking Japanese Force on Aleutian Islands

Continued from Page 1

land, at the extreme tip of the Aleutian Archipelago, and Japanese ships have been reported in the harbor of Kiska, in the Rat (Island) group.

"Japanese operations in the Aleutian area are still in progress, according to information received, although continuing Army and Navy aircraft attacks have forced them to retire from the populated regions of the islands.

"Attacks of the Army and Navy forces in the area against these operations are continuing. Weather conditions in these outlying islands precluded air-search operations until well within the last 24 hours.

Attempt Expected:

Naval authorities had expected a Japanese attempt to get a foothold on the stepping stones to the Alaskan mainland since the ineffectual Japanese air raids on the naval base at Dutch Harbor June 3. There was a tendency to regard the attacks as an enemy attempt to regain prestige lost in the Coral Sea and Midway Island battles. But it was accepted that the Japanese might hope to set up aircraft reconnaissance bases in the islands. Attu has a small radio station and a native village with a church and a trading post, but is considered of little military value. It is some 700 miles east of the nearest Japanese land, the northern tip of the Kurile chain, and about 800 miles west of Dutch Harbor.

A rocky, mountainous islet, Attu is about 20 by 35 miles, with many bays and long inlets. Reefs make offshore navigation hazardous, and the islanders normally are isolated except for yearly visits from the Coast Guard. Kiska is a block of land some 80 miles to the southwest. Both are frequently blanketed in fog.

Japan's Losses

In recapitulating results of the Coral Sea and Midway Island battles, informed naval sources in Washington estimated that Japan had lost probably half of its best aircraft carriers.

The Japanese are thought to have lost at least 6 of the 10 or more fully effective fleet carriers with which they started the war, and still others have been put out of action temporarily by bomb and torpedo damage. This is on the basis of official reports of the Coral Sea battle and latest word from Midway pilots that three and possibly four Japanese carriers were sunk in that action.

Japan probably had more carriers than those listed in naval manuals. But by the best available listings, it started the war with these:

Syokaku (or Shokaku) and Ziikaku, each of 14,000 tons, 30-knot speed, and 45 planes; Soryu, Kiryu, and Koryu, 10,050 tons, 30 knots, and 40 planes; Ryuzyo, 7,100 tons, 25 knots, 24 planes; Akagi, 26,900 tons, 28 knots, 50 planes; Kaga, 26,900 tons, 23 knots, 60 planes. Hosyo, 7,470 tons, 25 knots, 26 planes; and the Ryukaka, a new carrier either of 14,000 or 20,000 tons. She also had several converted liners as carriers, but these are not classed as fleet vessels.

The toll has been one sunk, one believed sunk, and one damaged in the Java Sea; one sunk and one damaged in the Coral Sea, and three, possibly four, sunk at Midway.

By contrast, the United States has lost the Lexington and suffered damage to another carrier off Midway. These represent a third of the large American carriers in service when the war began. The obsolete Langley, sunk near Java, was a tender.

A. E. F. Increased

The War Department disclosed today that thousands more United States soldiers, including tank destroyer forces as well as additional armored units, have arrived in Northern Ireland.

The transports accompanied by United States warships apparently crossed the Atlantic without incident.

Most of the troops were from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, California, and Indiana. Some Negro contingents were included.

Twenty-eight-ton tanks swung from the ships' holds to the docks, swelling the total brought over earlier.

Russian Fronts

Moscow dispatches gave this picture of the action in Russia:

Soviet troops counterattacked in the Kharkov sector of the Ukraine Friday after 48 hours on the defensive, and levied a heavy toll on German manpower and matériel in the Battle of Sevastopol.

Fifty Nazi tanks were reported destroyed and 12 damaged before Sevastopol, besieged Crimean naval base now in the ninth day of a stand against a German offensive.

The Russians did not claim to have gained the upper hand in the Kharkov fighting. The Soviet Information Bureau contented itself with saying that the Russians had battled intensely against advancing German troops and tanks "and delivered counterattacks."

Libyan Battle

In the Battle of Libya armored forces of Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were reported by British headquarters in Cairo to have thrust toward Acroma, about 10 miles west of Tobruk.

The communiqué said, however, that "all our positions are intact."

An Axis attack on El Adem, about 15 miles due south of Tobruk, it said, has been repulsed.

This would seem to imply that following the capture of Bir Hacheim on Thursday Marshal Rommel's forces had decided to make another try at taking Tobruk, key Mediterranean coastal town on the road to Alexandria. British motorized columns halted a Nazi tank force which had skirted Bir Hacheim in the first few days of the present offensive.

MacArthur Plea

Gen. Douglas MacArthur called upon fellow countrymen celebrating MacArthur Day to rededicate themselves today to "duty, honor, country" and to say "a simple, silent prayer that merciful God may guide our steps."

In a brief statement, issued at his Australian headquarters, the Allied Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific expressed belief that the celebration in his honor would reaffirm "the implacable will of our great nation to maintain its inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The occasion, coinciding with the forty-third anniversary of General MacArthur's entrance into West Point, brought public tributes from Prime Minister John Curtin and other Australian leaders.

In a radiocast address Friday night, Mr. Curtin asserted General MacArthur's declaration that he would one day return to the Philippines was "a solemn pledge we will help him keep." Australia's observance of MacArthur Day Saturday and American Flag Day Sunday, Mr. Curtin said, was intended to demonstrate Allied resolve to win complete victory.

Developments on the Australian war front were limited to a communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters announcing that Allied planes had made a light attack Friday on Japanese airdromes at Rabaul and Gasmata, New Britain.

Nazi Sea Claim

U-Boat attacks were declared in a special announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters today to have sunk 40 Allied merchant ships, totaling 212,200 tons, and a destroyer in the last week.

Twenty-seven merchant craft and the destroyer were destroyed in convoy lanes, the report said. Presumably these were in the North Atlantic. There has been no confirmation of the German claim from any other source.

China Fronts

The Japanese, pressing deeper into Kiangsi Province, claim to have captured the town of Yushan on the Hangchow-Nanchang Railway 10 miles west of the Chekiang border.

The Japanese announced Friday their forces had crossed the Kiangsi frontier after capturing the western Chekiang cities of Changshan and Kiangshan.

No details of the fighting were available from Chinese sources.

Piraeus Raided

There are no reports of new Royal Air Force raids on German-held territory.

The Rome Radio announced, however, that British planes had caused great damage in a raid on Pireaus, the port of Athens.

A solitary German raider was over Britain Friday night, unloading a stick of high explosives on an East Coast town, hitting a hotel and killing at least nine persons.

The radio in neutral Turkey announced that three American airplanes had made forced landings on an airfield at Ankara, the Capital, and that the crews had been put "under observation."

The announcer gave no inkling of the fliers' destination or base.

They Directed U. S. Naval Forces in Victory

Associated Press

Vice-Admiral Wilson Brown

Whose task force sank or damaged 20 Japanese ships on March 10, thus forcing the enemy to abandon his drive against Australia.

Associated Press

Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher

Commander of the United States Naval forces which almost annihilated a Japanese sea unit and sank a Japanese aircraft carrier.

Associated Press

Rear Admiral A. W. Fitch

Whose flagship, the aircraft carrier Lexington, was the major American loss in the United States naval victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Associated Press

Capt. F. C. Sherman

Commanding officer of the Lexington, who was the last man to leave the aircraft carrier after the order to abandon ship.

Associated Press

Back From Battle of Midway

Sergeant Barnett, squadron armament crewman at Oahu Field in Hawaii, inspects the damaged wing flap of a Flying Fortress bomber which sank a Japanese destroyer during the Battle of Midway. Despite the damaged wing the plane returned to its base safely. The picture was taken by photographers of the 7th Air Force.

Tokyo Boasts of Rise In Shipping Shares

By the Associated Press

New York, June 13

The Tokyo Radio said Thursday that shipping shares on the Tokyo Exchange had "soared to new highs" because Japanese units had "carried the battle to the United States' front door" in an effort "to free Japan from the enemy submarine menace."

The "front door" probably meant the little Pacific Island outpost of Midway whose American defenders apparently inflicted one of the heaviest defeats Japan has yet suffered.

'Invasion' for Propaganda?

Continued from Page 1

for United States aerial reconnaissance. There are no facilities at either place for taking care of large ships. The Japanese at either spot, Naval authorities here point out, would be under heavy and continuous bombing attacks from American planes based in Midway, and even from the mainland base at Kodiak.

The situation on the Aleutians is intimately connected, it is believed, with what has happened at Midway. So far, the Japanese war has been largely amphibious, with offensive power based simultaneously on land, air, and sea units. In this warfare the airplane carrier is the central figure. The Coral Sea battle, for example, was the first in history in which the whole fight was carried on by airplanes, based on carriers, without a shot being exchanged by naval vessels. Japan's losses in the Coral Sea and at Midway Island may have so crippled its offensive power and endangered its extended communication lines as to minimize the threat in the Aleutians.

Action Started June 3

The development of the Aleutian battlefield began June 3 with the aerial raid on Dutch Harbor. Naval communiques left the matter obscure though Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, said on Sunday that a battle "is going on," that the situation was "confused" and that the Japanese in the area were "giving us trouble." Then came unconfirmed Axis radio claims that points in the islands had been occupied.

On Wednesday a Navy spokesman said that none of "our inhabited areas, islands, or rocks are troubled with unwelcome visitors up to this time." Then came the boast yesterday from Berlin that strong Japanese forces have landed on Unalaska—on which the Dutch Harbor and naval base is located—and Unimak, to the northeast, off the tip of the Alaskan peninsula.

The silence was finally broken in a naval communiqué early last evening explaining the situation in the archipelago, 10 days after the two Japanese raids on Dutch Harbor.

The Hepburn report on American defenses in the Pacific cited the desirability of a base on Attu island. It discussed moving the base now located at Dutch Harbor further to the west, either into the Rat group or on Attu. It added, however, that Unalaska is the westernmost point at which a base could be maintained "in time of peace without inordinate maintenance charges."

N. Y. Clothing Industry in Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—An increased share of work on Army and Navy uniforms and other textile products needed for the war effort must be given New York concerns to avert the loss of 30,000 jobs in the men's clothing industry here, according to Louis Hollander, manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

Fewer contracts must be given "fly-by-night" concerns in other sections of the country, Mr. Hollander declared in a report to 800 union officials last night. His statement followed a similiar complaint earlier this week by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, of the American Federation of Labor, who estimated 40,000 New York women's clothing workers would lose their jobs unless the government revised its contract-awarding policies.

Mr. Hollander also charged the Office of Price Administration had caused "needless dislocations and unemployment by failing to consult labor and management in the clothing industry on methods of applying price ceilings."

"Had the OPA used the experience and the devices which functioned so successfully in our industry over a long period of years instead of resorting to hit-or-miss orders evolved by well-meaning but wholly inexperienced people," he said, "we would have been on the way to a constructive handling of our problems.

"Nobody wants runaway prices and certainly labor has reason to fear the dangers of inflation, but the way to avoid inflation is not through indiscriminate, uniformed blanket application of ceilings. It is clear that the application of ceilings in a competitive industry like clothing must be different from that in a monopolistic industry."

Philadelphia Shuns Thomas Paine Statue

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—The nation's cradle of liberty yesterday turned thumbs down on a proposal to erect a statue of Thomas Paine, author-hero of the American Revolution, in Fairmount Park because some of his writings could be construed as atheistic.

Eyewitness Tale of Fight Off Midway

Continued from Page 1

sible and tried to dodge the antiaircraft fire. To do it, I pulled, dived and turned—and prayed a little.

"Every ship we saw looked like it was on fire from its guns' flashes. The battlewagons opened up with their big guns. But no antiaircraft fire hit us.

"The Zeros, however, were giving us plenty of misery. Just before we fired our torpedo at the carrier, bullets from a Zero set fire to a cushion in the rear gunner's turret.

"All this time we were going in to attack. We leveled and it was just a matter of seconds until we were close enough to launch. We were so low and going so fast that as soon as the torpedo got away I had to turn sharply to get over the carrier's deck. I swung over the bow, then raced back the length of the deck, climbing as I went.

"We were quite high when we passed over the carrier's 'island' at the left and rear of the ships, which I estimated as 750 feet long. There were about 50 to 75 men standing on the island. Second Lieut. Russel H. Johnson, our bombardier, started throwing lead at them from his machine gun in the nose. Those men scattered in all directions.

"While we were actually over the carrier the Zeros left us, but they zoomed over and were on us as we drew away.

"Meanwhile, however, Lieut. Pren Moore, my co-pilot, had gotten the rear gun working. We went right down on the water and they kept at us but Moore would give them a burst and they would get in one spray of bullets and then have to break off.

"There were about 50 Zeros in the air and about four or five of them were constantly on us. We were under constant attack but could maneuver and bullet hits which had been like hail on a tin roof began to be less frequent.

"During this time the Zeros were coming in from above and I'd watch them and then turn in toward them. They stayed with us about half an hour but we were gradually picking up speed and finally lost them."

Southern Publishers Lose, Win in Court

NEW ORLEANS, June 13 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday handed down two opinions relating to National Labor Relations Board complaints against publishing companies.

The N. L. R. B., in the latter part of 1940, ordered the Times-Picayune Publishing Company to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the International Typographical Union and to reinstate Albert P. Stoddard, a linotype operator, who was discharged two weeks after the union lost an election on May 20, 1940.

The Circuit Court opinion held that the N. L. R. B. order should be enforced with the exception of that portion requiring the reinstatement of Mr. Stoddard. The court held that "he alone is responsible for the discharge."

The Circuit Court dismissed a petition of the N. L. R. B. asking that the Express Publishing Company of San Antonio, Texas, be held in contempt for alleged failure to comply with an order requiring the company to recognize the San Antonio Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for editorial department employees of the San Antonio Express and News.

Mistrial Is Declared In Evans Conspiracy Case

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12 (AP)—A mistrial was declared yesterday in the case of Hiram Wesley Evans, former national chief of the Ku Klux Klan, who was charged with conspiracy to defraud the State of Georgia.

Superior Judge Virlyn B. Moore discharged the jury after it reported it was unable to reach a decision. The jurors took the case Tuesday morning after a six-weeks trial.

Mr. Evans was indicted along with former Gov. E. D. Rivers on charges of conspiring to sell the State sand asphalt for roadbuilding at excessive prices and without proper competitive bidding. Only Mr. Evans has been tried so far.

Food Advantage Held by Allies; Nazis Hard Pressed by Lack

Continued from Page 1

diversion of large quantities of milk to cheese. Hogs? Estimates place the total head for 1942 at 62,000,000 as compared to 50,000,000 in 1941 and 1940. Cattle? More cows and calves are on United States farms today than ever before.

Farm Productive Power

These statistics are evidence, as Secretary Wickard said recently, that farmers of the United States "are doing everything in their power to help win the war" and that "the productive capacity of this country will crush the Axis."

Secretary Wickard's statement added to the Department of Agriculture's report on problems created in continental Europe by the severe winter of 1941-42—said to have been the coldest in 100 years—and to its report of shortages of draft animals, fuel for farm machinery, seeds, fertilizer, and the strain on farmers of nearly three years of war, indicate the difficulties which Ferman agriculturists are facing.

Other signs indicate still graver difficulties in Germany's 1942 program, the most significant being the recent official announcement in Berlin that Food Minister Walther Darré has taken "a leave of absence." This announcement, preceded by persistent rumors in neutral capitals that food conditions in Germany have been growing worse, was followed by reports that Hitler had imprisoned his former food chief. Dr. Darré was said to have counseled Hitler that a decrease in civilian food allowances is necessary this summer if Germany is not to suffer from hunger next winter due to a 30 per cent crop deficit this year.

A Common Problem

With these difficulties, Germany has one agricultural problem in common with the United Nations: the shortage of farm labor both in the fatherland and in the countries of the "new order."

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the Nazis to mobilize labor for the farms, notwithstanding that some 750,000 prisoners of war and more than 1,200,000 "voluntary" foreign workers have been sent to the fields within Germany during recent months.

About 200,000 boys and girls 14 years and over are subject to compulsory farm labor; all qualified women, including domestic servants, are mobilized; farmers themselves are required to work longer hours, Sundays, and holidays.

Despite these measures the shortage remained "acute" as late as April, the deficiency being estimated "in excess of 600,000" by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a survey just made public.

Results of Survey

Outside of Germany the farm labor situation as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Relations, reveals these developments:

France: With some 700,000 French farmers imprisoned in Germany, foreigners (especially Jewish refugees) are being conscripted. Youth groups and students, too, are being called upon for farm service.

Italy: General civilian mobilization is in effect for men 14 to 70 and women 14 to 60 to work on farms.

Slovakia: A labor shortage continues on farms "despite compulsory labor." Loss of "135,000 workers sent to Germany" is the main reason for the shortage.

Hungary: A considerable deficiency of labor is hindering farm operations. "A shortage in farm equipment is affecting agricultural production."

Rumania: "Considerable imports" of agricultural equipment are arriving in Rumania (where fuel is plentiful) from Germany. Communal operation of tractors is required at nights and on Sundays.

The Ukraine: Farm workers are reported as "abundant" in northern districts, but "barely sufficient" in the southern half. Workers are being retained in collective groups and made to extend working hours. Because prewar agriculture was largely motorized and most equipment was destroyed by the Russians, "the restoration of agriculture is extremely difficult."

Britain, too, has had its problem in a shortage of farm labor but there almost every able-bodied person willingly has done his share to increase the food supply.

Now the United States finds itself in a similar position for the day is past when American farmers can draw upon plenty of available seasonal help in an economy of crop restrictions and Government bonuses for acres left unplowed.

Rotation of Farm Help

Vigorous steps are being taken in America to meet this challenge.

Agricultural specialists are studying ways by which the available labor supply can be most efficiently rotated from crop to crop as harvests arrive.

Movements are under way for town folks to leave their desks at the peak of the season and go into the fields.

Plans are being formulated in many sections to send high school and college youths onto the farms; voluntary enlistments by youth groups to this cause are increasing.

And public leaders are dramatizing the need for farm help. Two governors of Western States recently left their capitols to assist in harvesting a sugar beet crop.

The nation-wide voluntary effort required for the harvest is only a part of the gigantic food program under way in America. There is the equally immense problem of distribution.

Lack of Cargo Space

Foodstuffs must be shipped to United Nations forces in Britain and Ireland, Russia, the Middle East, India, China, Australia, and South America. And the lack of shipping space has created a need for compressing cargoes into the smallest possible bulk, causing remarkable changes in American methods of processing and packaging.

The innovations came with the start of lend-lease food shipments to Britain last year. Such terms as "concentrated" and "dehydrated," applied to foods, are no longer new. Vegetables and fruits were among the first foodstuffs to be processed and the list of products is constantly growing.

Latest products to be satisfactorily dehydrated are beef and pork, and lend-lease shipments of these are expected soon. The process in this new development involves grinding, precooking, and drying. When meats are used at the front the addition of water makes a palatable meat loaf, stew, soup, or patty and in an emergency the dried flakes may be eaten without preparation. At the present time about 40 per cent of all pork produced in Federally - inspected plants is being taken for lend-lease needs.

Specialists watching these developments described the changes as nothing less than a revolution in food.

Extensive Studies of Diet

This revolution encompasses the field of diet where British and American experts have made and are continuing extensive studies into the question of proper subsistence for a nation.

An American mission to Britain found that the British, making close to maximum use of all available supplies, including lend-lease foods, are maintaining a safe nutritional standard. However, the United States Undersecretary of Agriculture, Paul H. Appleby, who headed the American mission, advised that any further cut in the national diet would risk serious effects to the vitality of the British people.

Thus the carefully planned and prepared lend-lease shipments—the quantities of evaporated milk, skim milk powder, cheese, canned fish, pork, dried eggs, canned tomatoes, soya beans, soya flour, starch, lard, dried beans, casings, glucose, pectin, dried fruit, concentrated citrus juice, pork and beans, and army biscuits—are now shown to have been invaluable in helping the British to maintain the stamina to carry them through 1941 and the early months of 1942 to the strong position they are in today.

War Contractors Pool Labor and Equipment

SPOKANE, Wash., June 12 (AP)—Eleven contracting firms from various parts of the United States embarked yesterday on a pooling plan of labor and equipment designed to weld into a single operation program a quarter of a billion dollars worth of war construction in the Spokane area.

The companies represented are building aluminum plants, magnesium plants and working on various military installations in the area.

The 12,000 workmen involved will be assigned as needed to the various jobs. Peak labor requirements will be staggered, giving workers uninterrupted employment and keeping the construction at top efficiency.

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Eyewitness Tells the Saga Of Lexington in Coral Sea

Stanley Johnston, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was the only American newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington, sunk in the battle of the Coral Sea.

In the following copyrighted article, released through the Associated Press, he describes the early phases of the battle.

CHICAGO, June 13—From the deck of an aircraft carrier which was bombed, machine gunned, and torpedoed, I witnessed the battle of the Coral Sea. For five full, never-to-be-forgotten days I lived with the American heroes—airmen and seamen alike—who there won a magnificent victory.

Now, five weeks after the battle, its story, scratched in disjointed exclamations in my notes in the midst of battle shocks, can be reported fully.

The naval developments of these five days were scattered over 400,000 square miles of tropic seas. The surface fleets which fought the battle never saw each other, and during most of the fighting were from 80 to 180 miles apart.

There were, of course, other sides to the entire Coral Sea engagement. In these, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombardment squadrons based on Australian soil pounded Japanese installations in and around New Guinea. I was, however, at sea, and my story is the Navy's story.

Battle of Carriers

First of all this was an engagement of aircraft carriers—two American against three Japanese.

It was a battle of dive bombers, torpedo bombers, and fighter pilots. It also was a battle of anti-aircraft gunners.

When it was finished one of the Japanese carriers had been sunk and another was out of action. As for our own forces, the gallant old U. S. S. Lexington, one of the famous old "twin" carriers that laid the foundation for all the Navy's aircraft operations, and the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho were lost.

I stood on the signal bridge of the gallant Lexington and watched her crew fight the Japanese, defend her, and make desperate efforts to save her. I saw them beaten by internal fires started by explosions which rocked the ship hours after her Japanese assailants had been beaten off.

Rescued from Sea

With her officers and men I slid 50 feet down hemp lines into the sea. I was picked up by lifeboats of other United States vessels that rescued every one who survived the air combats, exploding bombs, and torpedoes. And finally I saw her sunk by an American destroyer.

"She never wavered. She kept her head up and went down like the lady she always was," one of her executive officers said to me as we watched her flaming hull, still upright, sink at dusk on last May 8.

To control the Coral Sea the Japanese had sent two powerful naval striking forces. One force moved south from the big Japanese base on the isle of Turk, 720 nautical miles North of Rabaul, New Britain. It was to control the Jommard Passage—the only channel from north and south through the coral reefs at the southeastern tip of New Guinea. The second moved southeast of Truk and took the long open sea passage around the Solomon Islands to the east into the Coral Sea.

These two fleets were intended to be a pair of pincers, nipping any American naval forces that might be in this area. Finally the pincers were to be assisted by occupation forces, cruisers, destroyers, troop and supply ships concentrated at De Boyne Island and in Tulagi Harbor.

We didn't know all this at the time, but that was the situation when our task force arrived in the Coral Sea area on May 1.

Two Forces Join

Our force from Pearl Harbor had consisted of the Lexington and a retinue of cruisers and destroyers. On May 1 we made a rendezvous with a similar United States force, raising our strength considerably.

Throughout our two-week voyage we had our air scouts ranging the seas for 200 miles or more on all sides of us. When we joined forces these scouts were augmented and on the afternoon of May 3 an aviation ensign spied 15 enemy craft, warships, and transports in Tulagi Harbor.

Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, who had assumed command of the entire force, laid his plans as darkness descended that night. We turned northward, steaming hard, and at dawn lay south of Guadalcanal Island, 100 miles due south of Tulagi. This position was taken to screen us from possible enemy scouts.

We were up before dawn, airplane motors turning on the flight deck of the carrier. Scout planes were off in the predawn dark. Soon they were reporting the enemy still in position, entirely unsupicious of our presence. Immediately dive bombers and torpedo planes took the air, and in less than 30 minutes were roaring down on the Japanese ships.

Attack Proves Surprise

Surprise was complete. The first antiaircraft fire came only with the second wave of bombers. Our boys unloaded, came home, loaded bombs again, and flew off. A few fighters accompanied the second wave and liquidated the minor Japanese opposition—five seaplane fighters. The bombers came back for a third trip and when they had dropped their last missile 14 of the 15 Japanese ships were sunk or beached and burning. This occupation threat had been removed.

Photographs and pilots' reports indicated enemy loss in men here must have been terrific, particularly on the crowded troop ships that were blasted from above and below.

On the afternoon of May 6 our scout planes had exciting news. They had located, north of the Isle of Misima, a Japanese carrier and cruiser force. We didn't know it then but this was the enemy spearhead bound for Jomard passage.

Rear Admiral Fletcher ordered our force northeast this time. At dawn on the morning of May 7, we were standing eastward of the Island of Tagula, and about 180 miles southeast of the second Japanese force.

Again we caught them by surprise, our dawn scouts reporting their planes still all aboard their carrier.

When our striking force of torpedo planes and dive bombers arrived the Japanese had nine fighters in the air, but obviously they did not expect attack. Their carrier, believed to be of the biggest and newest type, turned into the wind to launch planes as our dive bombers started down. This was a fatal move, for it kept the Japanese carrier on a steady course, presenting a perfect target.

23 Enemy Planes Downed

Our fliers shot down 23 enemy planes in widely scattered engagements, and later in the day learned that a heavy cruiser was sunk at the same time.

At dusk as our last patrols were gliding out of rain squalls and curtains of low clouds, nine planes, certainly not from our carrier, approached us. We were at battle stations with every gun manned for a raid when to our amazement all nine flashed on landing lights.

Later one officer, describing the situation, said: "They slowed down, and strung out into landing position like tired birds come home to roost."

The men at the guns on our carrier first recognized them as enemy planes, even though the leader of the planes was flashing a landing signal with his light. Our gunners opened up and the destroyers around us took up the barrage.

Almost with a disdainful air the Japanese doused their lights and flew off in line astern. We learned by following them that a Japanese fleet similar to our own was then only 30 miles away, hidden from our sight in the darkness and rain storms. The Japanese pilots had mistaken our carrier for their own!

The information was electrifying. We expected a night action but in the darkness the fleets never met. Nevertheless, this incident opened the final 24 hours of the Lexington's career, forecasting, if we had known it, her doom.

Enemy Is Contacted

All night we maneuvered so as to be in the vicinity of the enemy for an early morning attack. Again off before dawn, our scout planes found the enemy. It was 8:10 a. m. The fliers radioed that the Japanese fleet consisted of two carriers, five heavy cruisers, many destroyers. Later the scouts reported three battleships. This force was the Japs' second pincer. The Japanese fleet was 180 miles northeast of our warships.

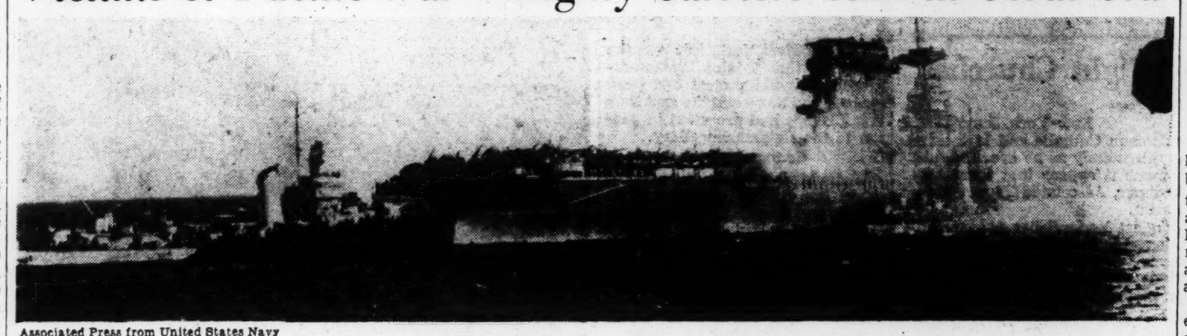
This time we knew there would be no surprise. The two fleets would swing knockout blows at one another. It was a question of who connected first. None knew better than our airmen the destructive force of the huge bombs and torpedoes both sides could carry.

In the last few days their eyes had seen what planes could do to surface vessels—their own planes and bombs. Only the night before we had handed round photographs taken by an air scout showing the stricken Japanese carrier we had sunk on May 7. It showed her—this huge, new warship—being literally torn to pieces by 1,000-pound bombs and torpedoes.

I remembered too well that only her nose showed ahead of the flames and torpedo explosion splashes. We had decided, in talking it over in the wardroom, that hardly a man of her crew could have come off alive.

And now we were in an equal fight with an enemy as strong as ourselves, and fanatically determined.

Victims of Pacific War—Mighty Carriers Sink in Coral Sea



Associated Press from United States Navy

Destroyers Tend Wounded Aircraft Carrier Lexington

Badly damaged in the Battle of Coral Sea against the Japanese and ripped open by internal explosions as she attempted to reach a friendly port, the U. S. S. Lexington is shown being tended by two destroyers. Destroyer in haze at right is pumping water into the carrier while the one on left is attempting to take off members of the crew.

Associated Press from United States Navy

Crew Abandons Sinking Lexington

Although there were a number of casualties aboard the aircraft carrier when it was bombed by Japanese planes during the Coral Sea Battle and from fires and explosions afterwards, the Navy Department reported that not a man was lost during the actual operation of abandoning ship at sea. Its skipper, Capt. Frederick Carl Sherman, was the last to leave. In the photograph, decks are alive with men waiting to go over the side on ropes. Some already have been taken off by destroyer in smoke at right.

United States Navy Connects With the Ryukaku

A naval torpedo plane's missile of destruction scores a hit on the Japanese aircraft carrier, in plume of smoke in center, during the Battle of Coral Sea. Navy Department officials said these photographs of the Coral Sea Battle were taken by "anonymous" enlisted men especially trained to get action shots for their strategic and historic, as well as their dramatic, value. These photographs, described as "the most dramatic pictures ever taken of a sea battle," were made at close range, under heavy fire by men who risked their lives, officials said. Telephoto lenses were not used. The men were in the thick of the battle they were photographing.

Locomotive Used To Run War Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12—A threatened plant shutdown here due to boiler tube failure was avoided recently when a Seaboard Railway steam passenger locomotive was quickly hooked on to the plant's steam lines and war goods production went on with barely a hitch.

Within a few minutes after split boiler tubes threatened to shut down Swann and Company's plant the locomotive was parked outside on the Company's siding. A pipe connection was made immediately with the factory's steam lines.

Haste for this ingenious conversion was necessitated by the fact that the plant is manufacturing vital products which can no longer be obtained outside the United States. Machinery here formerly used for making egg poachers is now turning out percussion caps, and costume jewelry has given way to bomb fuses.

Marine Tells How Japanese Were Driven Off at Midway

PEARL HARBOR, June 13 (AP)—A vivid story of how the Marines repelled a Japanese raid at Midway was told by Capt. Jean H. Buckner, born at Hanford, Calif., and a former University of California football player, whose wife and son, David, live in Chicago.

It was a hot attack of 29 minutes' duration, terminating in a complete repulse.

Captain Buckner commanded an antiaircraft battery of a Marine defense battalion.

Here are highlights of his story:

"We received word the Japs were coming in at 6 a. m. on June 4. They were sighted at 6:20 o'clock, several miles at sea.

"We were ready for them. All our planes were in the air. They came in three waves of bombers at 10,000 feet.

"I saw that Marine force pilots already had taken off and saw them attack Jap bombers at sea and saw four or five Jap bombers shot down 15 or 20 miles at sea. . . .

Japanese Open Attack

"After that contact, the Jap force circled north and came straight in a horizontal formation for the initial attack.

"Antiaircraft fire caught two more Jap planes before they got in bombing range.

"They dropped the first bombs, then peeled off and started dive-bombing and strafing both islands—Eastern and Sand Islands.

"There were 20 bombers and about 40 fighters in this attack.

"During the actual bombing attack, six or eight more Jap planes were brought down by our land fire. Completing this attack, the Jap planes flew out at a low altitude to a rendezvous in the southwest for a start back to their carriers, and as far as we know they never got there.

"We then replenished our ammunition and stood by for another attack which never did materialize because of damage delivered to the Jap carriers by Navy and Marine dive bombers and torpedo planes and Army bombers.

500-Pound Bombs

"The biggest bombs the Japs dropped at Midway were 500-pounders. I figure there were 40 to 70 Jap planes in the attack. Some say there were a hundred.

"Five 500-pound bombs landed within 125 yards of our battery position. The Japs apparently had certain objectives. Most of which they missed—we think because of our heavy ground fire.

"Our men were doing everything that possibly could be expected of them—they were good Marines.

"One Jap bomber exploded in the air about four to five hundred feet above us. Another landed and burned. One crashed in flames on Eastern Island. Several fell into the lagoon.

"All Japs aboard these planes were killed. I saw one come down in a parachute, but I don't know what happened to him.

"Strafing was not as intense as we expected it would be. . . .

"I saw a strafer machine-gunning one of our pilots after he hit the water, and killing him.

"The Zeroes are one of the best fighter planes in the world, but there's no doubt in my mind that there are no better pilots in the world than ours."

Alaska on Alert Since Pearl Harbor; Preparations Made for Any Surprise

Wide World-Associated Press

JUNEAU, Alaska—Twenty-four hours after Pearl Harbor, Alaska was on the alert for a surprise attack and the vigilance of the people has never been relaxed even during the long winter nights that cloaked this isolated land in protective darkness.

But the days are lengthening now. Whites and Indians alike are rushing civilian defenses in anticipation of any attempt by the Japanese to send long-range bombers against this American outpost—or to try invasion.

Spontaneous co-operation has shaped smooth-working civilian defense units from this modern city of 7,000 to remote native villages including only one or two white men.

Gov. Ernest Gruening is civilian defense director for the territory, but Alaska is so large and conditions so varied that it is difficult for any one man to issue specific instructions for a civilian defense organization.

Nevertheless, Alaska's civilian population is alert to the possibilities of attack and much has been accomplished under the direction of Assistant Director J. J. Ryan, who has shouldered the responsibilities while Governor Gruening has been in Washington.

In one native village where the Indians know little of the Office of Civilian Defense, blackouts have been held since Dec. 7.

Reindeer herders, storekeepers, trappers and village leaders formed a voluntary home defense council. A teacher for the Office of Indian Affairs wrote, "A nice Christmas was enjoyed by all in a well-darkened and dimly-lit schoolroom."

Many of the villages on the Alaskan peninsula have made nightly blackouts a habit. Guards stand watch at all hours.

Recently a plane appeared over Alaska's capital city, roaring out of the north in a power dive and dusting the rooftops of city schools, hospitals and Federal building in a simulated air attack. Juneau's residents quickly took shelter.

The city's 900 school children evacuated the school buildings in less than two minutes and marched to near-by air-raid shelters, the largest carved from solid rock and lighted by electricity.

Guards took up positions at docks, the power plant and other strategic points. Air-raid wardens patrolled their districts. Small delivery trucks hauling groceries, laundry and other articles raced to first-aid stations to serve as ambulances.

Should the enemy strike at Juneau, preparations are being made to remove the populace to a camp approximately 10 miles from the city. Tents are ready to house a major part of the population and tons of food are cached in readiness for such an emergency.

Woman X-Ray Expert Tests Propeller Blades

CALDWELL, N. J. (AP)—Comes now to the war-production line Mrs. Claire Carpenter, an X-ray expert—the only woman worker in the X-ray laboratory of Curtiss-Wright Corporation's propeller plant.

Her job is to "read" X-ographs of each six-inch "station" on every welded propeller blade, examining them for flaws. If she discovers defects, their exact locations are marked and they are returned to the welding department before completion, thus saving thousands of manhours of labor.

British Home Front: Shifting Manpower

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13 — So many persons in Britain have been mobilized already for war service—two thirds of the total population are engaged in war work of one kind or another — that Britain's manpower problem has become almost entirely one of distribution and not of new enlistment.

A new scheme just being put into effect authorizes the transfer of one third of the civil defense personnel and one sixth of the National Fire Service workers into war industry as the future needs of the Labor Ministry may require.

With more than 22,000,000 of the 33,000,000 population between the ages of 14 and 64 engaged directly or indirectly in the war effort, the saturation point seems to have been reached. The balance of about 10,000,000 does not represent a slack that can be taken up. It is comprised of married women with full-time domestic responsibilities, persons with whom evacuees or war workers are billeted, children over 14 years old still at school, men, women, and youngsters doing voluntary work of various kinds, and persons unable to work at all. Some persons fall simultaneously into two or more of these categories. Furthermore, an organization known as the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense, with a total strength of about 1,250,000, utilizes part-time services of many thousands of these.

Mobilized Manpower

"No country in the world ever has mobilized its manpower to such a point as we have had to do in this war," Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said not long ago in defending himself against Socialist criticism of his administration of the Essential Work Order. The statement is backed up by a solid phalanx with an armed and armored apex of fighting men estimated unofficially at about 4,000,000, not including 1,750,000 Home Guards and the police.

A quarter of a million persons are believed to be engaged full time as paid members of the Air Raid Precautions Service, a similar number is occupied on the same basis in the National Fire Service. The number of women among them are assessed at around 56,000 and 25,000, respectively.

On the basis of 22,000,000 engaged in war or related work, the number engaged in industry would be about 17,000,000 and a sustained effort to speed up their rate of work and volume of effort is coincidental with an attempt to augment their ranks from all departments of the war setup from which they can be spared.

In the case of persons drafted from ARP and National Fire Services, redistribution is to be done on the understanding that they can be recalled if an intensification of the German air attack on this country should appear to warrant such action. They are being released from civil-defense work at times and places conforming to local needs of the Ministry of Labor.

Essential Work Order

Some 6,500,000 persons, soon to be raised to 8,000,000, are employed within the scope of the Essential Work Order and it is on record that under this order (devised to protect essential war industries from loss of manpower through conscription of men and women into the armed forces or women's auxiliary services) only three employers have been prosecuted and an average of one worker in 10,000.

In addition to the three armed forces with their respective auxiliaries, industry and agriculture, civil defense, fire service, and police organizations, have their own subsidiaries. The Women's Land Army, for instance, now numbers more than 30,000, and 7 out of every 10 British farms are utilizing their services. Women's motor transport organizations supply women drivers for essential purposes according to the requirements of Government departments, ministries, and other authorities.

Social and charitable organizations now are devoting their energies to war service. Entertainment organizations have been formed for the benefit of workers in various sections of the national service.

An enormous number of women, who formerly did no work outside of their homes or in occupations not related to the war effort, have stepped forward to take the places of men in factories, on railroads, and on highways—every place in fact where men were doing jobs which women could handle or doing jobs which women may be able to prove they can handle, even though at first sight these seem to be too heavy.

Fifty thousand women are employed on British railways, which means 1 in 10 of the total 500,000 railroad employees.

Children have been doing their part by performing all sorts of voluntary undertakings within their power—the successful collection of salvage is one notable instance—and a special Parliamentary dispensation has allowed them to work on farms this summer even if they are below the statutory labor age of 14.

So it can be said of Britain today that nearly every man and woman is in the war, and a great many boys and girls as well.

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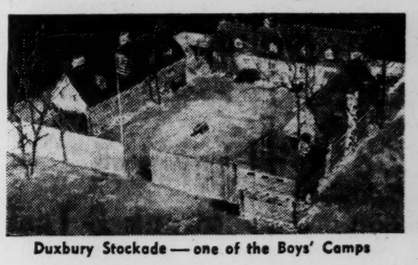

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Tense Religious Situation Still Prevails in Germany

How far does Hitler dare go in his campaign against the churches? How far can the churches go in their opposition to Nazi pressure? Light is thrown on these and other questions in the following survey of recent developments in the religious situation in Germany. The article is based on information received from various neutral European sources and from confidential sources inside Germany itself.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The struggle between the Nazis and the German churches has been greatly intensified in the past six months, but the possibility of an open break still seems remote.

The Nazis have imposed many new restrictions on existing religious groups and the churches to a great extent have resisted them. On both sides however the struggle has been waged with what Friedrich Schmidt, Deputy Gauleiter of Württemberg, has characterized as "gigantic caution."

For the time being at least, caution is a palpable necessity for the Nazis. They cannot continue to pose as "champions" of Christianity against "pagan Bolshevism" and proclaim themselves as avowed enemies of Christianity at home. This is too great a contradiction even for Nazi propaganda to explain away. Nor can they hope to gain added support from Vichy France and Franco Spain, where the Roman Catholic clergy exert wide influence, if they deprive the Reich's churches of all rights.

On the other hand, if the German churches go too far in their opposition to the Nazis they run the risk not only of outright suppression, but of being accused of hampering the nation's war effort and of seeking to bring about Germany's defeat.

Nevertheless the basic battle lines remain clearly drawn and sooner or later, it would appear, the struggle must either break out of the walls of the churches or become stifled within them.

No Modification

Martin Bormann, successor to Rudolph Hess as chief executive of the Chancellery of the Nazi Party, has made it plain that there has been no modification of the ultimate Nazi aims.

"The church's political influence must be completely and permanently exterminated," he declared in a memorandum to party members in February. "Nobody would know anything about Christianity if the preachers were unable to hammer the faith into infants' heads. When our youth of the future hears nothing more of this religion it will automatically disappear."

And a new book, "Gott und Volk —Soldatisches Bekenntinis" (God and Nation—a Soldier's Creed), which has been widely circulated with the approval of the Hitler Government, hurls this challenge at Christianity:

"We cannot live two different faiths. In our heart there is only room for one faith, one creed: Germany."

The immediate aim of the Nazis, judging by the repressive measures of the past half year, is the elimination of the churches from any part in the education or conditioning of German youth.

With this end in view many theological schools and religious institutions have been closed.

Religious education or instruction in the schools has been reduced to barest minimum permitted by regional conditions and public temper.

All but a very few church publications have been banned. Incidentally, one of the religious papers still permitted to publish is Der Quaker, the monthly magazine of a small but active group of German Quakers. A pamphlet issued by the Northern Friends' Peace Board of England on Feb. 10 says the publication has carefully avoided all references to current political and military events but that articles of a definitely pacifist nature appear from time to time.

The sending of Christian literature to the troops at the front has been sharply restricted.

Eighty per cent of the Protestant clergy have been drafted for military service, placed under arrest or otherwise deprived of their pulpits.

Fallen in Battle

Every member of Das Deutsche Pfarrerblatt (The German Ministers' Magazine) issued since January has contained about 20 names of pastors and theologians who have fallen in battle.

All Roman Catholic priests under 45 years of age have been called for military service.

Clergymen and lay leaders of all denominations have been imprisoned for "organizing private theological groups" or "privately examining young people."

Pastoral work in hospitals among the war wounded has been banned, except where the wounded themselves specifically request it.

Baptismal rights for women have been prohibited in nursing homes for women and in maternity homes.

Pastors have been ordered on pain of imprisonment not to visit parishioners in their homes.

Leaders of one predominantly rural Protestant group have been deprived of all contact with their followers by being compelled to remain in Berlin.

Young people have been prohibited from attending church festivals in the evenings because "they last too long."

The Roman Catholic church has been prevented from acquiring land on which to build religious structures in areas where no religious facilities exist.

Typical of Nazi encroachment was the closing in Württemberg of four of the so-called Lower Seminaries in which future Lutheran pastors of the area have for centuries been given their preliminary training. The closing carried out by the Gestapo took place without any notice or reason being given to the directors of the seminaries. Complaints by Lutheran officials to the Ministry of the Interior were rejected or ignored.

Monasteries Closed

Numerous Roman Catholic monasteries were closed in similar fashion.

In Berlin, ministers belonging to the suppressed confessional church were given prison sentences for what apparently were nothing more than extended conversations with former members of their congregations. One of these ministers, Günther Dehn, had three sons fighting with the Army on the Eastern Front.

Even though an open clash between the Nazis and the churches may still be some distance away, there are nevertheless many signs that the churches are becoming more outspoken in their opposition. For one of the ironies of the Nazi campaign against religion has been that the more it has increased in intensity the more religious sentiment has gained ground. The rising hardships of war and the huge losses suffered by the Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front have turned the Germans more and more to comforts that only religion can provide—a fact which has hardly escaped the notice of German religious leaders.

Protests against Government curbs and demands for freedom of conscience and freedom of speech have been the keynotes of many recent sermons and pastoral letters from both Protestant and Roman Catholic pulpits.

The Lutheran Bishop Wurm of Württemberg went so far as to complain publicly that "in wartime in other countries and among other peoples, they try to bridge over gaps on the home front. In Germany it is the opposite that seems to be the goal."

Foe of Religion

Some of the sermons of Count von Gallen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Münster, before he was placed under "house arrest" by the Nazis, openly branded the Hitler regime as the implacable foe of all religion.

In one sermon Count von Gallen urged his listeners to "Grow hard!" and to "Hold steady!"

"At this moment," he said, "we are not the hammer, but the anvil ... The thing that is worked on the anvil receives its form not only from the hammer but also from the anvil. The anvil cannot hit back, nor does it need to. It simply has to be firm and hard."

Late in February two German Bishops, one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic, were authoritatively reported to have called together at the Reichschancellery in Berlin and to have presented a joint statement protesting the anti-religious actions of the Nazi regime.

The statement listed all the measures taken against the churches and asked for some assurance of relief. The Bishops further declared that if the Chancellery failed to reply, they would consider such failure as a negative answer and would advise their congregations to expect undiminished persecution. So far as is known, there was no reply.

According to the Religious News Service of New York, this was the first time that a joint Protestant-Roman Catholic protest had been made to the Nazis and the first time that Bishops had protested in person to the Reichschancellery.

Common Plight

Undoubtedly their common plight has brought German Protestants and Roman Catholics closer together. The Economist, of London, says the political solidarity of the various German denominations is closer now than at any time since before the Reformation. But whether this presages a united open stand against the Reich regime remains to be seen. Historical precedent would seem to be against such a development.

[The Religious News Service stated in a dispatch from Geneva several weeks ago that no evidence could be found to support a report that the Rev. Martin Niemoller, imprisoned German pastor, had launched a "Spiritual Church Movement" to unify the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches throughout Germany "for their mutual protection." The report of the alleged movement apparently originated in Berne, Switzerland, and was published in The New York Times on April 4.]

Moreover, it is to be questioned whether there is as yet any degree of unity among active German Christians as to how far resistance should go or as to the tactics of resistance.

Fear of endangering the Reich's war effort has in all probability kept many a German minister silent when he has wanted earnestly to cry out against some added restriction or injustice. Reports from German agree that the tenor of the overwhelming majority of Protestant and Roman Catholic sermons has been patriotic and loyal to the Reich's arms. The position of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany has become especially complicated since the outbreak of war with Russia. While they bitterly oppose Nazi restrictions on their religion, the Roman Catholics at the same time are extremely loath to do anything that might even indirectly aid Russian Communism which the Vatican has denounced on numerous occasions as the outstanding foe of Roman Catholicism and religion generally.

The Berlin Radio recently quoted Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau, as referring to the war in Russia in these words:

"A Bolshevist victory would not only deprive Germany, but the whole of Europe, of all cultural life. In the event of Soviet predominance in Europe, the continent would lose the social and cultural achievements not only of the last decade, but of the last centuries. Therefore, the home front must do all in its power to support the troops on the front line in the heavy fighting."

Bishop Wurm was quoted recently as having said in behalf of the Lutherans of Württemberg, "We shall not diminish in our faithfulness to our nation and fatherland."

Increasing Gulf

On the other hand, Dr. Martin Dibelius, Professor of New Testament Theology at Heidelberg University, who has from time to time shown sympathy with some aspects of Nazi philosophy and outlook, is now becoming aware of the increasing gulf between Christianity and the objectives of the Hitler regime. In his latest booklet which recently reached London he asks whether Christianity in Germany is not being gradually forced into a corner far away from the life stream of the nation.

The material fate of the churches, like everything else of value in Germany, it appears, now is interwoven with the outcome of the war.

The Nazis' control over every aspect of German life is too great, in the opinion of most observers, to expect the churches, acting together or independently, to be able to rally or assume the leadership of the dissident elements in the Reich before the German armies have been defeated in battle. In the meantime, it is likely that the Nazis will increase their pressure as fast as public opinion at home and abroad and the logic of events will allow.

Little is heard in Germany at present of the plan to unify the Evangelical Church under the control of the state, a proposal that enjoyed considerable support among Nazi leaders at one time. Herr Bormann is quoted as saying, "The idea of building up an Evangelical Church in the Reich should be rejected. Any strengthening of the Evangelical Church would work out badly for us. We are not going to repeat the historical blunder of the Hohenstaufens who always aimed at uniting the church instead of splitting it up."

'National Church'

At the same time the Nazis seem to have decided to discard or hold in abeyance the proposal of Alfred Rosenberg, the party's chief advocate of the philosophy of "Blood and Soil," to establish a national church on militaristic and pagan lines.

Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war the Propaganda Ministry publicly denied that the Reich Government had any intention of setting up a national church or that it had ever seriously considered the idea. At the same time the controlled press disavowed the Rosenberg proposal and one semi-official source went so far as to characterize it as "enemy propaganda smuggled in by airplane." Herr Rosenberg's national church "program," which was first printed in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 22, 1941, called for the eventual closing of all Christian churches, the substitution of Hitler's Mein Kampf for The Bible and the replacement of the cross by the swastika.

No study of the religious situation in Germany today would be complete without mention of the growing participation of lay worshippers in church directive tasks. The appointment of laymen to ecclesiastical posts has been one of the ways in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations have sought to circumvent the ousting or calling up of clergymen. Protestants have trained lay readers to conduct services when ministers are not available. Members of disbanded Catholic Action groups are teaching catechism in homes. In some sections young girls have been trained as "deaconnesses" to take over many parish activities. In the past these responsibilities have been the exclusive prerogative of the clergy. This trend toward greater activity by the laity in the direction of the churches may be one of the most significant factors in the entire German religious outlook.

Hitler Continues to Fight Churches

By the Associated Press

New York, June 13

Hitler is fighting the established Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches of Germany today just as relentlessly as he ever did, although Nazi leaders are trying to make it appear that there has been a truce, according to Louis Lochner, Associated Press correspondent recently returned from Berlin.

Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's "ideological leader," has prepared a secret memorandum, in which he demands in substance that after the war (in the event of a German victory) nobody who still clings to membership in the Christian churches shall be allowed to hold any government job—not even messenger or charwomen, Mr. Lochner states.

During the past year, Mr. Lochner disclosed, the Gestapo has seized an untold number of Roman Catholic convents and other institutions belonging to religious orders.

Even a Queen Aids in War

Wide World

Queen Mary Saws Wood

Queen Mary, mother of King George, who recently celebrated her 75th birthday, still takes an active part in her country's war effort. Here she helps to saw wood on her wartime estate in Western England. A number of evacuees from Birmingham have been given homes on the estate.

Canadian Coupons to Supplant 'Honor' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 13—Rationing by coupon, a method which the Price Board has hitherto avoided because of the intricacy of the work involved and because the Board wished to make the fullest use of the unassisted "honor" or voluntary system, is being introduced at last in this country.

It is being undertaken with caution, one item, sugar, being experimented on first. This, it has been explained, will give consumers the chance of "becoming accustomed" to ticket rationing, and will give the administration the experience which will be needed for a wider application of the system. Gasoline has been rationed by ticket for the past two months, but gasoline is not so close inside the ordinary household as sugar, tea and coffee, the three foods now holding the immediate attention of the Board.

The effective control of civilian gas consumption will require, it is recognized, unceasing vigilance on the part of the enforcement branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but control of foods of the kind mentioned has a much wider application, bringing the Government in effect if not in fact into every kitchen, pantry and dining room in the country.

Sugar under the voluntary food rationing system was first rationed at three quarters of a pound a person each week; recently this was cut to half a pound, and as far as could be judged by gross sales the consumption of sugar was substantially reduced.

Consumption Cut

Canadians were requested by the Government to reduce their normal consumption of tea by one half and of coffee by one quarter. Even though figures were suggested as representing "normal" consumption of tea and coffee, they proved difficult as a basis on which to establish violations of the law particularly as the normal consumption of households varied so greatly.

The Price Board faces a stiff problem in calculating reasonable figures for coupon rationing for tea and coffee. The tea situation is particularly serious as it has to be brought from India or Ceylon, and the amount available for Canada will have to be arranged with the British Government.

The shipping situation in the South Atlantic is a major factor governing the importation and rationing of coffee. The same may be said of cocoa, though whether or when rationing will be introduced for cocoa is not known. It is imported mainly from the United States, but the cocoa beans doubtless come from the West Indies or South America.

As far as foods are concerned, rationing applies primarily to those brought by sea, but there is at least a possibility that it may extend to the domestic consumption of foods shipped abroad. Hitherto Government requests to "go light" on consumption, in the case of bacon, for example, some months ago, were sufficient to meet temporary difficulties. The present shortage in beef is likely to be remedied in six weeks' time, according to J. G. Taggart, Food Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but if the needs of Britain increase there is a strong likelihood that rationing will be introduced—perhaps in the fall—and if it is, the system will apply to all meats.

In regard to the beef situation Mr. Taggart said: "In my opinion, we will feed the British people first and take what is left—which will be plenty.

There is also talk of a possible rationing of butter, as the increasing use of milk as a beverage and greater consumption in the manufacture of cheese for shipment overseas threaten a shortage.

Standardization in the manufacture of commodities such as household fixtures and even clothing is a method of meeting raw material shortages which are becoming general. The number of patterns for such fixtures as baths and kitchen sinks has been sharply reduced. In the making of clothes, the absence of silk and the growing scarcity of wool, are having their effect. Women will have to do without ruffles or frills this summer. No double breasted coats will be made for men and there will be no cuffs on trousers. Clothing will be simplified with a saving in cloth, buttons and "extras". It is claimed that the change in men's clothing will save 20,000,000 buttons.

Regarding transportation, Canadians are taking to the bicycle again as well as walking more. A steadily increasing number of women leave their cars in the garage and are doing their shopping with basket-equipped bicycles. Supplies Controller, A. H. Williamson, has given permission to manufacturers to make 150,000 bicycles in 1942. Only one type for women and two types for men are sanctioned and these must be "without unnecessary parts or trimming."

The control authorities have started to readjust individual ration cards for gasoline to lower grades. A warning was also given in the house that the unit on which gas rationing was based might be reduced.

Ban on Joy Riding

In the widespread campaign to conserve gasoline, owners of commercial vehicles and commercial motor-driven boats are forbidden to use them for pleasure jaunts on penalty of losing their licenses. Joy-riding is forbidden for all motor cars. The highways to and from cities are little used now on Sundays and holidays. The gas situation is particularly severe in the Maritime Provinces where the ration unit is only two fifths of that in the other Provinces, but nothing apparently can be done about it until stocks increase in those areas.

Oil heating is prohibited for the coming winter, except in so far as those who have furnaces which cannot be converted to coal may be "protected." Even coal supplies are at present under observation, because of increasing demands on transport facilities.

Rubber is more severely restricted than gas.

Meanwhile, the price control structure is constantly being strengthened so that it can weather future squalls. As Finance Minister James L. Ilsley told the Commons recently, in the first 26 months of both this war and World War I the cost of living rose 15 per cent. In the following seven months of the past year there was a further rise of 13 per cent, while in the corresponding period of this war the increase was less than 1 per cent, and this despite the increased pressure on prices now, when Canada is using 40 per cent of its total income on war expenditures compared with 10 per cent in the last war.

In the freezing of prices on the basis of a denite period, there may have been the "freezing of inequities" existing at that time, as charged by opposition members. There are industrial "casualties" arising from the combination of the increasing pressure of priorities and price control. Retailers have been having their difficulties over replacement costs, in spite of the "rolling back" of losses to wholesaler and manufacturer and of the standardization of commodities, elimination of waste, and aids such as prohibiting the delivery of small orders to homes by the retailers.

The War Labor Board has elastic powers to remove inequities in wage rates, so that the workman with the cost of living guarantee is not badly off. The increasing demands of war will further reduce consumer goods and bring more pressure on the price control system, but up to the present, at least, the war against inflation has progressed favorably.

Chink in Armor

A chink in the armor of price control has been imported goods. An increase in the price of goods purchased in the United States or elsewhere would jeopardize the price ceiling, unless importers could be reimbursed for their losses through subsidies. Raw materials and equipment for war plants were not affected.

The Commodity Prices Stabilization Board has been arranging and paying subsidies to prevent any crack in the price ceiling. Latest estimate of this cost was from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 and they may by now be considerably higher. The estimate of possible total cost has been placed at $50,000,000. However high this may seem, it is considered small in comparison with the increased costs to government and country if inflation were allowed.

Early in May about 30 products were removed from the list of products eligible for import subsidy. This it was explained didn't mean prohibition of importation. It meant that subsidy wasn't considered necessary or justifiable. In the case of a number of commodities, purchases are made in bulk by the corporation and distributed to importers and wholesalers.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board, which has been in operation since September, 1939, has stabilized exchange rates and has helped to keep prices on an even keel. In its work it has been assisted by cutting down imports of non-essentials goods and by preventing pleasure travelling by the people of Canada.

Its major task has been the conservation of American currency to pay for imports of essential war materials from the United States. In a speech on June 4th to Bankers Association, the governor of the Bank of Canada, Graham Towers, told of the continual drain on the control board's American dollar resources, and expressed the hope and belief that increased sales of war materials to the United States, following an agreement last year between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, should bring us closer to a "balancing of accounts" this year than last.

'Aussie' Ration Books Go by Camel-Power

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, June 13

Airplanes, automobiles, trains, packhorses and even camels will be used in the distribution of clothing ration books today and tomorrow throughout Australia.

The use of coupons will mean a substantial reduction in clothing purchases compared with peacetime standards.

Cotton goods will carry the highest coupon rating in the scale because Australia's supplies of cotton depend upon what Great Britain can allocate. Rationed goods will include clothing, cloth, footwear, headgear and knitting wool.

Riches Bring Doubts To Newfoundlanders

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 13—This island in the process of becoming a great war fortress, is experiencing a social revolution which has officials close to the Government frankly worried.

They are concerned not only by present effects of that revolution on labor, wages, the consumer and others, but also by the postwar political and economic implications of these events.

The cost of living in Newfoundland has risen about 35 per cent since the beginning of the war, yet more persons are earning more money than any time in the history of the Colony.

The real living standard has risen sharply and Government revenues have leaped phenomenally until for the first year in recent fiscal history the Administration shows a substantial surplus, perhaps in excess of $9,000,000, out of a total revenue that will exceed $24,000,000.

The rise in living standards has taken place despite the most severe revenue-bearing customs tariff of any English-speaking country, almost all revenue of the Government is derived from customs duties.

Until this year the yield from income tax has been almost negligible, hence the paradox of people with low family incomes paying extremely high prices for every necessity.

The rise in earnings is directly attributable to the millions poured into the country by the Canadian and United States Governments for war construction.

Before the Americans came, unskilled labor anywhere in the island could command no more than 25 cents an hour and probably could be hired for 15 cents.

When the Canadians came they kept pretty well within existing wage levels although inevitably as the demand for labor rose the wage rates did also.

But when the bases agreement was made with the United States and led to great establishments at different parts of the country, the rush of constructions threw the island into an economic uproar.

Since American construction companies have been willing to pay anything the market would bear to get the labor they required in a hurry, the result has been to drain off all available labor in the St. John's area in small towns, and in the old lumber districts, and to threaten existing services by the attraction of these high wages at war construction camps.

There is a sense of impermanance here about this intensive economic activity. Not only the government but the public talks in terms of dangers ahead and the need to prepare for the days of possible unemployment and economic uncertainty.

But heavy consumer buying continues and, since it is only the way government obtains revenues, the authorities are in the paradoxical position of encouraging wartime savings when that very saving cuts down tax revenues because of the nature of the tax system.

What is not generally appreciated here is that this rise in living standards, because more cash and more goods are available, is due for a serious slump within months, perhaps weeks.

Built Into Fortress

The decline of shipping space and the growing scarcities at Newfoundland's sources of supply in Canada and the United States make the continued importation of goods on recent scale most unlikely.

At least 90 per cent of what Newfoundland eats and wears comes from abroad, hence the impact of shipping and supply scarcities on living is bound to be of the most profound character.

At present, however, the island is so fascinated by the spectacle of great earnings and by the protechnics of being transformed into a fortress that nothing much can be done yet about preparations for the day of dangerous scarcities.

However, Newfoundland by its very nature may be forced into most complete rationing of consumer goods long before a similar move has to be made by Canada or the United States.

Mixed Opinion on Effects

As for diplomatic consequences of the military presence of the United States and Canada it can be reported that for the most part the Newfoundlanders accept this condition with mixed feelings.

The whole process has, of course, brought them a prosperity standard of living that has shot upward now that incomes are derived not alone from fish, pulp, and paper, and certain low-cost minerals.

But they know that all this is because they are the victims of a geography that has made them one of the keys to Atlantic control of North America.

Whole areas of the island thus have been converted into great bases and into these areas the Newfoundlander without a pass is as unwelcome as most unauthorized outsiders in some towns close to the bases.

Under Full Censorship

Within protected areas it is impossible to get off a train without a pass. Special police guard the station platform against the casual visitor.

Newfoundland has one of the most complete and efficient censorships of any of the English-speaking countries.

Civil and military authorities make it almost impossible to have news sent outside which any one of services believe to be against its interest. The Newfoundland press is more limited than the outside press in what it says of diplomatic and military nature about the island.

At the same time the press has very broad freedom from control over its editorial policies. It has the right to, and frequently does, make the bitterest comments about the civil administration.

For all practical purposes since 1934 the country has been governed by executive power without an elected Assembly of any kind, even advisory.

It is as if the American Congress had disappeared and the President's power alone, operating through his Cabinet Secretaries, were the sole Government.

Commission Regime

Yet many Newfoundlanders, while regretting the inability properly to have managed their affairs with a Legislature when they had one, do not relish the idea of return to representative government and admit that the Commission Government, wherein power is vested in about six commissioners with the Governor as Chairman, has done about as good a job as could be done under the circumstances.

On the whole life on the island is hard and challenging with more than 200,000 of the inhabitants in normal times making a meager living from codfish, pulp and paper, lead, zinc, and copper mining. The greater part of the country is virtually uninhabitable, and only very small acreage of farmland has been cleared.

There is no compulsory education, yet every village has denominational schools that do a reasonable job under difficult conditions.

Officials here and those who know the island's problems are not guessing too much about the economic and social future.

One thing all admit, however, is that the island never can return to its prewar conceptions of living standards and that a new and developing conception of economic affairs may be found to be the dynamic of Newfoundlanders' political course in the near future.

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Food for Japanese Internees Rivals That of U. S. Military

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from California is the second in a series.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How are the Pacific Coast Japanese faring as guests of the United States Army in the hurriedly-established assembly, reception, and relocation centers?

The answer is: just about the same as American boys in the Army itself are faring.

There is one major difference. Although the Japanese are actually guests, and not prisoners, they cannot leave the fenced centers, once they are registered and established there. The area outside the fences is classified under Army regulations as a military combat zone, and as members of a race whose loyalties to the United States have not been fully established, they are barred from that zone.

Visitors may come to them, and many do. House-to-house mail delivery is especially heavy. Telegraph messengers come and go as in any town or small city.

The subject of food is especially important to persons undergoing an enforced daily routine, and kept within certain limited bounds without a great deal of activity to occupy their time. In Santa Anita, Manzanar, and the many smaller centers up and down the Pacific Coast, the nearly 100,000 Japanese, fed under an Army regime and basically on the Army's "A" ration, are mightily interested in the subject of food. Their ration is modified to include rice, soybean sauce, and fish.

Copy of Day's Menu

A typical day's menu provides the basis for a sound estimate of the continuing fare. This reporter happened to visit Santa Anita assembly center on a Friday, and obtained from the chef of one of the six mess halls a copy of his day's menu, with his order list showing total amounts in pounds, dozens, or packages, listed opposite each item.

Here is that menu:

Breakfast: Stewed prunes, cooked cereal, one boiled egg (each), buttered bread, a hot drink. Luncheon (listed as dinner): Baked white fish, mashed potato, vegetable salad consisting of carrots, radishes, lettuce, and onions; bread, and a hot drink. Dinner (listed as supper): Sukiyaki, a composite and popular Japanese dish composed of beef, carrots, cabbage, and celery; steamed rice, pickled turnips, raspberry gelatine, buttered bread, and a hot drink.

The foods are served in cafeteria style, with a line passing the serving counters and each individual picking up a shiny stainless steel plate, a deep metal cup, and a fork and spoon. The plates are divided into compartments to keep the food items separate.

The center's administration office announces that there is no restriction as to the number of servings an individual may have.

Look and Smell 'Good'

The luncheon of white fish, mashed potato and vegetable salad was being served as this reporter toured one of the kitchens and the adjoining mess hall. Truly, the servings both looked and smelled "good enough to eat."

The Army's civil administration hears complaints, of course. Ask any Army or Navy man if he ever knew anyone "in the service" who was completely satisfied with the food.

The lineups in front of the mess halls begin forming well ahead of "chow" time. Theoretically, each mess hall serves its meals in three sections, and the individuals assigned to each section wear buttons of a certain color to identify them as of a certain section.

At the time of this reporter's excursion through Santa Anita center the button system was operating only as a theory, and buttons of all colors were swarming through the mess hall doors together. The result was an extra long lineup from the first eating period through to the last.

Strangely enough, the Japanese seemed rather to enjoy than otherwise the long period of waiting in line. They made of it a social time, and there was much talking and some laughter.

Are Not Too Solemn

The Japanese at Santa Anita—and that probably means at all of the larger centers—are solemn, but not too glum.

Very shortly now all Japanese who have lived in the Coast area of the Coastal States, and in the border area of Arizona, to the width of half the States involved, will be in the custody of the Army.

The Army patrols their new communities on the outside only. Inside their grounds civilian authorities are in control. And the regulations and restrictions inside the centers are far from severe. At Santa Anita an all-Japanese council representing the seven districts of the center, composed of 49 in the general council, seven members in the supreme council, is the liaison agency between the Japanese populace and the Army's civil administration.

Complaints and grievances for which a remedy may be found are given every consideration.

Because most of the evacuees—now perhaps internees—are American citizens by birth, and suspect only as members of a group of untested loyalty, there is bound to be a feeling among them that their American liberties are being violated.

The only possible answer to such a feeling—which, by the way is not voiced to the casual visitor, but occasionally to close friends — is that this nation is in danger, and all good Americans are making sacrifices, some of them heroic.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Kuhn, Indianapolis News

High Man on a Totem Pole

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"How Many Miles Are You Getting to the Gallon"

Closed Shop Declared Step Toward Industrial Harmony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Defending the closed shop, Dr. Jerome L. Toner in a study published by the American Council on Public Affairs, declares that for its proper functioning two important provisions are needed. Every union must be open to qualified workers, and those who have been refused or suspended from membership should have access to appeal to an impartial authority.

This is the conclusion of a 200-page study made on one of the most controversial issues of the day, just as the War Labor Board is confronting the closed-shop issue.

Four million of the nation's 52,000,000 workers now are under a closed shop, it is pointed out. The new steel workers' union has secured closed-shop contracts. Henry Ford has surrendered to it. Dr. Toner finds the closed shop a continuation of an ancient guild custom under modern American conditions and decides that it is not a New Deal innovation. Pointing out that J. Pierpont Morgan favored the plan in 1903, the author finds no essential danger in the program, though remarking that organized employers are steadily opposed, and that because of it the National Association of Manufacturers has condemned unionism in its entirety. There is some possibility that this hostility will be relaxed however, he declares.

"Since unions usually are necessary to enable workers to obtain what is their due, and since unions generally cannot long exist and properly perform their function without closed-shop conditions," the writer declares in his summary, "unionists insist that it is the duty of every worker to join the union.

"For similar reasons they argue that nonunionists working under union conditions should join the union or else be branded for undeservedly partaking of the results made possible by the sacrifices and contributions of others."

He adds: "Institutionally, the closed shop represents the Acme of organization through which the most effective type of collective bargaining is possible.

"It is the bond of industrial relations by which men and masters may be united to work together in peace and harmony for their mutual benefit.

"Nonclosed relations breed suspicion in proportion to the degree of nonorganization. The union is wary of the employer and unionists war with nonunion employees. Even though the closed shop is no panacea for all industrial difficulties, it does constitute the solution for many of them."

Rubber Drive Of Two Weeks Opens June 15

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has called upon all Americans to turn in "every bit of rubber you can possibly spare" in a two-weeks' scrap collection campaign expected to determine whether nation-wide gasoline rationing is necessary to conserve tires.

Addressing the nation by radio last night the President asked householders to search attics, cellars and garages for old rubber and to deliver it to gasoline filling stations which would pay one cent a pound and would be later reimbursed by the Government. The drive will begin at 12:01 a. m. June 15 and end at midnight, June 30.

"Once the rubber is in, we will know what our supplies of used rubber are and we will make our plans accordingly," the President said. "One thing you can be sure of—we are going to see to it that there is enough rubber to build the planes to bomb Tokyo and Berlin—enough rubber to build the tanks to crush the enemy wherever we may find him—enough rubber to win this war."

The oil industry will assemble at central points the rubber collected by the country's 400,000 filling stations. It will be turned over to a new Government agency, the Rubber Recovery Corporation, which will reimburse the industry for the money it has paid out.

Rubber items wanted include tires, inner tubes, crepe rubber soles, boots and overshoes, hot water bottles, tennis shoes, rubber belting, rubber gloves, rubber sheeting, pads and matting, raincoats, rubber heels, bathing caps, jar rings, plumber's suction caps, sample tire sections, "and hundreds of other articles containing rubber."

A decision on nation-wide gasoline rationing was postponed by the President last week, after the Petroleum Industry War Council had submitted a report contending that there were large quantities of scrap rubber available for recapping tires.

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to motorists everywhere to cut down on pleasure driving and reduce both automobile speed and mileage. He disclosed that the Army and Navy had been forced to cut their use of rubber by 25 per cent, largely by the use of solid iron tires which slow down transport.

U. S. Women's Bureau Charts Female Farm Help Controls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor at Washington today warns in a special report that any plan for the increased use of women on farms should observe these main principles:

1. The recruiting of women for agricultural service should be done systematically and efficiently, and should be confined to those areas in which a real need for women's services is anticipated. The agency best equipped to do the necessary recruiting is the United States Employment Service.

2. Only those women should be selected for work on farms who are able to make a substantial contribution to production. Physical fitness for the job, training, and experience should be the determining factors in selecting prospective workers.

3. Such working and living conditions as experience has proved are essential to maximum production and the maintenance of health should be provided. Under no circumstance should the use of women be permitted to lower existing standards of wages and working conditions.

The report goes on to say that no plan should be undertaken without consultation with local representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the United States Employment Service concerning the need for the women workers. It urges that registration and placement be done in cooperation with the United States Employment Service's local offices, so that women willing to work on farms need not shop around and hold countless personal interviews.

It suggests also that committees composed of farmers, workers, and representatives of the public work out wage-and-hour standards, and in this connection it states that women's organizations can exert great influence in obtaining and maintaining proper working conditions for women farm workers.

The Women's Bureau takes the position that women should not work as farm laborers for little or no pay, even though they may be eager to serve their country and do not need the money. "The effects of such a practice," it states, "would be wholly unsound . . . and would serve only to undercut existing rates and aggravate an already serious social problem."

It recommends in the report certain basic standards of sanitation and good living conditions, as well as proper supervision where groups of young women employed on farms are required to live in camps or dormitories. The report, says Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, should prove a valuable guide to the many women's organizations that want to help in this problem.

Lisbon Plans Defense Test On Full Scale

LISBON, Portugal, June 13—Lisbon, which hitherto was one of the last cities of Europe which remained undisturbed by even preparations for a possible involvement in the World War, is now trying on its battle dress preparatory to full-scale passive-defense exercises planned for the end of this month.

An order issued by the Portuguese Legion asked all householders, shops, hotels and businesses to place the customary strips of tape on all windows. The famous Horse Statue in Blackhorse Square already has been partially surrounded by protective works while the first above-ground bomb shelters are being erected in the Avenida de Liberdade. Model decontamination centers also are in the course of erection. Many walls and shop windows carry special placards issued by the Legion giving instructions to the public as to the right way to behave during an aerial bombardment.

It is stressed here that Portugal is anxious to preserve its hitherto rigorously observed neutrality and to remain outside the tragedy of World War, but it is equally essential that the nation should be prepared to face any eventuality from any direction, those nations which have failed to do so having paid the price with thousands of civilian fatalities.

Hull Denounces Nazi Terror

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday scathingly condemned the brutal vengence visited by Nazi Germany on the Czechoslovakian village of Lidice, which the Nazis alleged had harbored the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, Reichsprotector of Bohemia.

"This latest example of mass terrorization through wanton butchery of hostages and brutal torture of innocent women and children," Mr. Hull said, "has shocked and outraged humanity. Savage tribes at times followed such vile practices, but quickly turned away from them as being so utterly inhuman and beastly as to be unworthy even of savages. I am not surprised that Hitler has devised this unspeakable relic of the darkest periods of history. His act is in thorough keeping with all that he represents."

Reprisals Asked

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Destruction of "several" German villages by air bombardment was urged upon the United Nations today by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, as retaliation for the wiping out of the whole Czech town of Lidice by German vengeance squads.

Mr. Masaryk said he had received many messages of sympathy after the German announcement Wednesday that the Bohemian village of 1,200 had been destroyed and all its male inhabitants killed for allegedly harboring the two assassins of Reinhard Heydrich.

Union Maintenance And Pay Increase Granted by Board

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The War Labor Board, with the partial support of its employer group, yesterday ordered maintenance of union membership clauses written into two industrial contracts, and unanimously voted a wage increase in one of them.

The wage increase of 10 cents an hour was allowed employees of the Ranger Aircraft Engines Division of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island.

The opinion said this was ordered because of "glaring inequalities" in comparison with wage rates in other plants. In that case the four employer representatives divided on the union security issue. The vote was ten to two.

The same two employer members supported the union security provision in both cases. They are Roger D. Lapham, Chairman of the Board of American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and Richard R. Deupree, President of Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati.

A dissent in both cases was filed by Horace B. Horton, of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. In the Ranger case, H. L. Derby also dissented. Mr. Derby is President of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation.

The maintenance of membership provisions ordered yesterday were slightly different from those written into previous orders, to which the employer members had objected as a group. In all cases, such clauses provide that employees who are union members on the effective date of the clause shall remain in good standing for the duration of the contract.

Pay for Soldier Dependents

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Legislation providing allowances for the families of service men—$72 a month for a wife and two children, for example — was approved yesterday by a Senate-House conference committee, and there were forecasts that it would be enacted speedily.

At the same time, the conferees tentatively accepted a Senate provision aimed at deferring family men from the draft until the ranks of single men are exhausted.

This provision confers "upon the President, acting through the Selective Service System, authority to defer any or all categories of those men who have wives or children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain bona fide family relationship in their homes."

Previously Selective Service officials have been required only to consider financial dependency—as distinct from family relationships—in granting deferments.

Maj. Francis V. Keesling, Selective Service official, said that the new allowance payments could not be made before October or November, although they are retroactive to June 1.

The allowances are similar to those provided during the last World War but are considerably larger. They would apply to the four lowest pay grades in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard. Army men ranking from buck privates to line sergeants would be affected, along with corresponding grades in other services.

The service men would contribute a fixed amount monthly and the Government would add amounts depending upon the family relationships and number of dependents.

Wives and children would be listed as Class A dependents. Monthly allowances to them must be paid if asked by them, by the soldier or any interested person. Parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents and grandchildren would be known as Class B dependents and allowances could be paid to them only if requested by the service man.

Swiss Fail to Get Reich Fuel Quota; British Helpful

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 13—Quoting from a report of the Swiss Federal Council in Berne, the British Radio said that Germany was unable to fulfill commercial obligations to Switzerland, but Great Britain showed understanding for the food requirements of Switzerland and for the fuel needs of the merchant ships sailing under the Swiss flag.

The economic survey published by the Swiss Federal Council in Berne indicates the following:

"Coal imports from Germany have gone down. Germany was only able to deliver 10,000 tons of gasoline, instead of the 14,000 tons which had been promised. Transport difficulties are mentioned as a reason for Germany's failure.

"On the other hand it is stated in the report of the Federal Council that Great Britain showed understanding for the food requirements of Switzerland and for the fuel needs of the merchant ships sailing under the Swiss flag."

Ban on Communists Opposed in Canada

OTTAWA, June 13 (CP)—A printed brief prepared for submission to the Defense of Canada Regulations Committee, in which the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto urges that regulations be amended to permit operation by the Communist Party in Canada, was made public June 11.

The Association said it considers the prohibition which has been enforced against the Communist Party no longer can be justified by the need to safeguard the State from subversive influences which might undermine the war effort.

It contended that the position now is reversed and that national morale and the efficiency of the war effort may well be adversely asserted by continued enforcement of the policy.

Bullard Firm Makes Promptness Worth While

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 13 (AP)—The Bullard Company, makers of machine tools, announced yesterday that it would reward punctual employees with bonuses in war savings stamps totaling about $30,000 weekly.

Each worker who punches the clock on time each day and works his full schedule of hours each week will receive a premium of 10 per cent of his wages, including overtime, in stamps.

7,500,000 Pounds Paper Saved by Government

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Harold D. Smith, United States Budget Director, claimed yesterday an annual saving of 7,500,000 pounds of paper worth $1,250,000 as the first result of a campaign to cut out red tape and excessive "paper work" throughout the Government.

Mr. Smith issued a statement following a remark by President Roosevelt this morning that such a campaign is being waged.

Mr. Smith said that 423 publications or types of paper uses had been eliminated altogether, including in some cases voluminous printed volumes which most Federal agencies issue as annual reports.

Strong 'Joint Return' Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Opposition to the Treasury proposal for mandatory joint income tax returns was voiced in a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt from Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, made public here today.

Mrs. Roosevelt recently said she was "naturally opposed" to the joint income tax proposal, but in view of the need for revenue, the matter should be given careful study.

"The proposal involves much more than $300,000,000 in revenue," Mrs. Maffett wrote the President's wife. "It is a threat to the newer concept we have all been working to establish—that a married woman is still a person in her own right. As you well know, it has taken over 100 years to break down some of the old legal doctrines based on the principle that 'husband and wife are one and that one the husband.' This old doctrine recurs all to readily."

"Study also revealed that the joint income tax proposal is not what it seems from the purely fiscal point of view. It is not a 'soak the rich' measure, but rather the reverse. It would bear down most heavily on the lower income groups."

Second Avenue 'El' Coming to a Stop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Service on the Second Avenue elevated line from stations in Queens to City Hall and South Ferry will come to a stop at midnight tonight. The line is to be demolished between Fifty-ninth Street and Chatham Square.

Razing of this section of the Second Avenue elevated marks another step in the City Administration's campaign to eliminate the unsightly, uneconomic "Els." The Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines have been scrapped as was that section of the Second Avenue line above Fifty-ninth Street.

The Third Avenue "El" is the only overhead line still remaining intact.

The Board of Transportation has posted notices that beginning tomorrow free transfers will be issued at specified stations to persons formerly using the Second Avenue line.

Pittsfield Search Reveals Arms in Homes of Aliens

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 13 (AP) Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and police of Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday searched the homes of 77 enemy aliens in the vicinity of the General Electric Company plant here and seized contraband.

The articles seized, as itemized in an announcement by the F. B. I., were 14 shotguns, 13 rifles, 10 cameras, three shortwave radios, seven pairs of binoculars, 1,400 rounds of ammunition, a hunting knife, and six articles of writing, plans and the like.

Army's First War Show in Baltimore Applauded by Spectators and Critics

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13 (AP)—The première of Uncle Sam's Army War Show won the cheers of 45,000 spectators and enthusiastic reviews from military critics last night.

The skies fairly shook with the crash of big guns. Infantrymen slithered along turf and set automatic rifles to chattering. Bombs burst in air. Tanks crushed ancient automobile bodies as though they were peanut shells.

And, after these typical combat forces of 1,200 soldiers had shown the stuff of which the U. S. Army is made, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, voiced the thoughts of the spectators: "This is a tremendously impressive demonstration."

His praise was echoed by Army elite from other American nations. Maj. Gen. Arturo Espinosa Mujico of Chile commented:

"It proves to the people that the formative period is over and that now we are ready to cope with anything the enemy has to offer."

Lieut. Gen. David Toro of Bolivia said he already had seen the efficiency of West Point and "these troops are worthy of their officers."

The troops entered the Stadium in measured cadence to pass before General Marshall and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, then paraded in intricate maneuvers and finally broke into a complicated formation resolving into a "V."

'Buy Coal Early' Wins at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A buy-your-coal-early campaign sponsored by Federal and City officials and the Smoke Elimination Committee resulted in four times as much smokeless fuel being shipped into St. Louis in April and May this year as in the same two months of 1941.

Figures compiled by the Smoke Elimination Committee show that the volume for the two months this year is 222,000 tons. Last year it was but 53,272 tons.

Fuel consumers have had a barrage of warnings, via radio, newspaper and poster, to the effect that they had better buy early if they wanted to be sure of their winter coal supply. The principal point has been that by buying now they will relieve the railroads later for transportation.

Eastern smokeless coal mines have been swamped by the early buying, causing some delay in shipments for this area and also resulting in rumors of a smokeless coal shortage.

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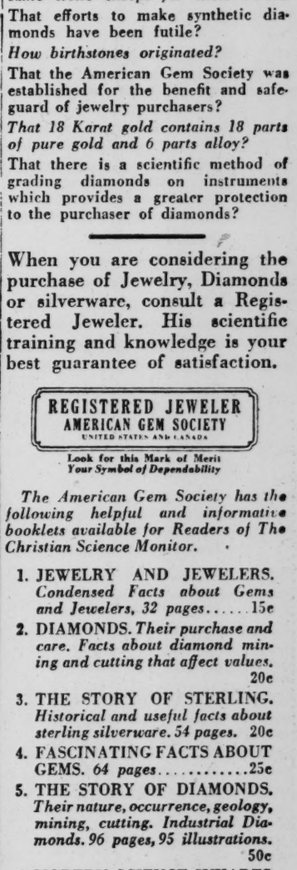

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The Home Forum

The Small Small House

JUST AS THERE ARE short stories and short short stories, so there are small houses and small small houses.

The so-called small house is usually not very small. It may have rooms on two floors, with a cellar beneath and an attic above. It may have a front door, a side door, and a back door. It may even have two bathrooms and still be a small house.

Contrast such a house with a genuine small small house. The one I am most familiar with is twenty-two feet long and twenty feet wide. It has three rooms, if you count living-room and kitchen as one; four rooms, if you count them as two. There are no stairs. One door does duty as front door, side door, and back door.

* * *

Whoever has had the care of a large house or a large small house knows that it is a long long story. Most of us agree that most of our houses are too large. In summer, we like to escape to something nearer our own size. We go camping, we go tenting. At certain luminous moments, we would like to go further and join the squirrels in hollow tree-trunks. If only tents and tree-trunks had running water, electric lights, and oil heat! Since they do not, we generally decide to escape to our too large houses again.

A small small house might be defined as a house as small as a house can be and still be a complete house. Having once moved in, you never have occasion to move back into something larger. You have everything you need and nothing you don't. Indeed, the house is a measure of your needs. It is your standard measuring-cup. When it is full, conveniently full, you know you have reached the limit. What the house will not comfortably hold is surplus and overflow. You have to get rid of it or refuse to take it in the first place. You have to keep getting rid of surpluses. Whenever your house ceases to contain all your possessions, you may safely conclude that you possess too much.

Does anybody suppose that man or woman needs more clothes than can hang in one small closet? I have heard houses praised for their abundant closet space. Abundant closet space can be a snare and a delusion. The old woman who said: "Blessed be nothing and nowhere to put it," had abundant closet space, I am sure. She lived in a rambling old farmhouse and spent half the year doing her spring housecleaning and the other half the year doing her fall housecleaning. If she had lived in a small small house, she would have said: "Blessed be little with just enough room for it."

* * *

Because a small small house is easy to live in, you must not suppose that it is easy to plan. The planning is as difficult as a game of chess. It takes the same sort of disciplined imagination. You have to imagine the position of everyone of those more or less stationary counters, called furniture (bed, bookcase, and piano all have to be "planned-in"); and you have to imagine the various positions of those movable counters, called people.

If you are good at the game, you achieve compactness and efficiency. If you are very good, you also achieve a certain privacy: you see to it that, in the small area at your disposal, there are points of comparative seclusion.

But there is something beyond this, and that is spaciousness. At the same time that you are trying to make your house small, you are trying to make it seem large. Thanks to the architect who designed the small small house I have been describing, I have learned a trick or two. Be generous with your largest room. Give it two thirds of the house. Let it bend round a corner and then let it bend again; so that, wherever you stand or sit, you can never see the whole room at once. But don't give it the whole house. Play off your big room against one or two little ones.

The second trick is to have plenty of windows. They add space, without taking up any. They give you something of the spaciousness of outdoors. To make your house seem larger outdoors, lengthen it with shrubs and trees. Even a vegetable patch of the right shape, and in the right position, can make your small small house less box-like.

* * *

Lack of spaciousness, you may remember, was Thoreau's only complaint with his house at Walden. He and his guest could not get far enough apart to talk to good advantage. And no wonder. The building was only ten by fifteen. Perhaps we should not call it a house at all, but a cabin rather. I do not say this in disparagement; for I have great admiration for the little dwelling that stood on the shore of Walden Pond nearly a century ago, and for the man who built it and lived in it two years and two months.

I prefer to think of the small small house as something rather special. Something delicately balanced between the merely small house on the one hand and the cabin, camp, or cottage on the other. Just as the short short story is not the shortest story possible, being considerably longer than the funny story or joke, so the small small house is not the smallest house possible. It is not a shack or a shanty. It is not a joke. It does not make the visitor laugh, though it may make him smile.

ROBERT FRANCIS

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By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BEDROOM FROM JACKSONBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA

PASSING BEYOND the magnificent Kirkwood Hall in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, and through gallery after gallery in which there has been assembled a celebrated collection of Western and Eastern art, we come upon a distinguished series of American rooms. These interiors from early Colonial homes of the eastern seaboard are an exemplification of American taste in domestic architecture and furniture and hold a rightful position in this important assemblage of art. They were arranged on the opening of the museum, less than a decade ago, by Charles Over Cornelius, the late Curator of American Decorative Arts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. While they seem small and low-studded, in contrast with the lofty galleries, this in itself gives the visitor the instant impression of their homelike qualities.

One of the most pleasing of these rooms is the Southern bedroom from Jacksonboro, South Carolina. The painted paneling is typical of the Georgian architecture of the Carolinas. Although somewhat more restrained and simpler than the woodwork of the great plantation houses and the larger mansions of Charleston, it is none the less notable for its fine proportions and detail. This room was taken from the house built by Colonel Isaac Hayne between 1760 and 1770, before the American Revolution. Jacksonboro, just southwest of Charleston, was the Colonial capital of the state.

The mahogany furnishings of the room are in keeping with the architecture. Mainly Sheraton in style, they are dominated by the great canopy bed. It is hung with white embroidered India mull, in fresh and charming contrast with the dark wood and the Napoleonic print of the tester and bed-cover. The posts at the foot of the bed have been carved in intricate detail, while those at the head of the bed, half concealed by the bed-curtains, are plain and unadorned. The windows are curtained with the same white mull, draped in a manner characteristic of the time. The hooked rug was made in America, after a handsome Aubusson design, with bright red as a dominant tone. The bed, the portrait, the chess-men, and even the bowl of fresh-cut roses, all lend to this colorful room the atmosphere of quiet elegance associated with the South.

A. R. H.

When Men Look Up

TWO PEOPLE, as you know, go to the making of a poem—the poet and the reader. The ray of light becomes visible, we will say, only when an object receives it. The reader who is illuminated is, in a real sense, the poem. The poet and the response live together in the same world and breathe the same air. . . . It is true that Shakespeare's plays were written because there happened to be a fellow who could write them; yet again, they were written because they were wanted. They were the crowning flower of the extravagant and exploring spirit of that age. And I am aware that the book containing Keats' finest poems took twenty-five years to sell five hundred copies; nevertheless, look back to his time, and consider what poets were busy then. Something then was stirring, evidently, which has failed since. Very likely we do not understand the poet when we have him, but at least we do not even have him unless ours is an age in which music will make men look up, as though they knew what it was, and were glad.—From "Between the Lines," by H. M. TOMLINSON. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Turning Home

Turning home, we left cities in our wake,
Turrets, battlements, towers—
Into a world of flowers,
Into the teeth of wind
Blowing over the cobalt sea;
The blue
Of island waters. At last we knew
Fulfillment; could slake
Our thirst at the edge of water.
Spindrift was ours, a world of island firs;
Hemlocks, shells, sands;
Into our hands
Color spilled in mussels, kelp, feather;
Salty weather.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

An Absolute Faith in God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain art gallery there is a picture of a Roman soldier standing guard at the gates of Pompeii. An earthquake is in progress, and buildings are crashing all around. Yet, despite the appearance of chaos, the sentry remains at his post, awaiting the next command.

An inspiring study, one might say. Indeed yes! But to be truly fearless when fear is prevalent, unshaken in spirit when bombs fall and destruction threatens home and loved ones, it is needful that we possess an absolute faith in God, based upon an understanding of the supremacy of good and the authority and power forever vested in divine Mind.

Such were the faith and spiritual understanding of Christ Jesus, who could not be shaken with the threat of crucifixion, and who was, because of them, enabled to still the tempest, cast out fear, and overcome death. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

This faith in God, this "spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love," which cannot be disturbed by battalions of fear or dismayed by the seeming temporary triumph of evil, is found through the study of Christian Science, as many can testify today. It is obtained and retained by the student as a result of grasping and utilizing the truth which this Science reveals, namely, that matter is neither substantial nor intelligent, for Spirit, God, is the only Mind and substance, and therefore it follows that the real man, being His reflection, is wholly spiritual.

Christ Jesus said (Mark 11:22, 23): "Have faith in God. For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith." Such faith is natural, and finds expression in demonstration when we glean from Christian Science the truth that, the real man being wholly spiritual, we now possess, in reality, that which we truly desire, namely, perfect selfhood in the image and likeness of God. Because the only man known to God is His spiritual reflection, the only place where a mortal, attacked by disease, overtaken by disaster, overcome by death, can seem to exist, is in dreamland, in a delusive state of mortal consciousness. If, like a mountain, some difficulty, disease, or danger looms large before the thought, this phenomenon of error will diminish and disappear as with absolute faith we hold to the fact that evil is not real, for God is omnipotent, and man is His reflection. In Christian Science demonstration of absolute faith in God and His healing power is attained as faith in matter is shaken.

A student of Christian Science living in a country threatened by invasion, air raids, and naval bombardment was offered a home in what was considered a comparatively safe area. While appreciating this kindly offer, and pondering whether to accept it, the student asked himself the questions: What is the invasion I have most to consider and resist? Is it not the invasion of fear, hatred, all evil thoughts? What is the foe I must constantly repel? Is it not mortal mind which through subtle arguments would diminish my faith in God and induce belief in a material power as able to destroy? And would removal to a supposedly safer area absolve me from continuing the work of standing guard over my own thinking, recognizing as error, and rejecting, those aggressive mental suggestions which would destroy absolute reliance on God and dishonor Him by believing in another power named evil?

Freedom from unrest came to this student when he realized that whether he found it wise to evacuate or not, he would need to observe Mrs. Eddy's admonition (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154): "Pray without ceasing. Watch diligently; never desert the post of spiritual observation and self-examination," where he could practice Christian Science, deny the claims of material sense, affirm the omnipresence of God, and so prove the unreality of matter and evil.

While enduring imprisonment, having suffered shipwreck and perils, and facing persecution, Paul said (II Timothy 4:7), "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." He proved that faith securely placed in God triumphs over material resistance and is a spiritual state of thought which the shafts of wickedness cannot penetrate. As Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 410): "Every trial of our faith in God makes us stronger. The more difficult seems the material condition to be overcome by Spirit, the stronger should be our faith and the purer our love." With the seeming power of materialism crumbling away, humanity is being called upon to exercise this absolute faith in and understanding of divine Love. Through the revelation of His omnipotence and omnipresence, Christian Science has made it possible for us to possess and manifest this absolute faith in God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Une Foi absolue en Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS UN CERTAIN MUSÉE, l'on peut voir un tableau qui représente un soldat romain montant la garde aux portes de Pompéi. Un tremblement de terre fait rage, et tout alentour les maisons s'effondrent. Mais, au milieu du chaos général, la sentinelle reste à son poste, attendant de nouveaux ordres.

Ce thème, dira-t-on, a de quoi nous inspirer. Oui, sans doute! Toutefois, pour être vraiment intrépides au milieu des alarmes, pour ne pas nous troubler lorsque les bombes éclatent, lorsque la destruction menace notre foyer et ceux qui nous sont chers, il faut avoir une foi absolue en Dieu — une foi reposant sur la compréhension que le bien est suprême, que l'Entendement divin exerce à jamais le pouvoir et l'autorité.

Le Christ Jésus possédait cette foi, cette compréhension spirituelle, que n'ébranlait pas même la menace de la crucifixion; aussi put-il calmer la tempête, chasser la crainte et vaincre la mort. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 1), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "La prière qui réforme les pécheurs et guérit les malades est une foi absolue dans le fait que tout est possible à Dieu, — une compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, un amour détaché de soi-même."

Cette foi en Dieu, cette "compréhension spirituelle," cet "amour détaché de soi-même," qui ne se laissent point troubler par les légions de la crainte ou consterner par les triomphes éphémères du mal, s'obtiennent grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, comme beaucoup peuvent en témoigner aujourd'hui. Le disciple les trouve et peut les garder lorsqu'il saisit et met en pratique ces vérités que révèle la Science: la matière n'est ni substantielle ni intelligente, car Dieu, l'Esprit, est l'unique Entendement ou substance; l'homme réel est donc entièrement spirituel, puisqu'il reflète Dieu.

Jésus le Christ a déclaré (Marc 11:22, 23): "Croyez en la fidélité de Dieu. En vérité, je vous le déclare, quiconque dira à cette montagne: Soulève-toi et jette-toi dans la mer... — s'il ne doute pas dans son cœur, mais s'il croit que ce qu'il dit s'accomplira, cela lui sera accordé." Ce genre de foi est naturel, il s'exprime par la démonstration lorsqu'en Science Chrétienne nous percevons les faits suivants: l'homme réel est entièrement spirituel, donc nous possédons en réalité ce que nous désirons vraiment — une individualité parfaite, créée à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Parce que le seul homme que Dieu connaisse, c'est Sa réflexion spirituelle, le seul domaine où puisse paraître exister un mortel attaqué par la maladie, atteint par le mal, surpris par la mort, c'est le pays des songes, condition illusoire de la pensée mortelle. Si, telle une montagne, nous voyons se dresser devant nous les difficultés, la maladie, le danger, ce phénomène de l'erreur diminuera et disparaîtra quand nous nous attacherons avec une foi totale au fait que le mal n'est pas réel, car Dieu est omnipotent et l'homme Le reflète. En Science Chrétienne, lorsqu'on cesse de s'appuyer sur la matière, on arrive graduellement à la démonstration d'une foi absolue en Dieu et dans Son pouvoir guérisseur.

Habitant un pays menacé d'invasion, de raids aériens, de bombardements par mer, un Scientiste Chrétien aurait pu se fixer chez des connaissances, dans une région comparativement sûre. Touché de leur offre hospitalière, il se demanda s'il devait l'accepter et se posa les questions suivantes: A quelle invasion dois-je surtout résister? N'est-ce pas à l'invasion de la crainte, de la haine, de toutes les mauvaises pensées? Quel ennemi me faut-il constamment repousser? N'est-ce pas l'entendement mortel, dont les arguments subtils prétendent affaiblir ma foi en Dieu et me faire croire qu'il existe une puissance matérielle capable de détruire? Si j'allais habiter ce qu'on croit être une zone plus sûre, cela me dispenserait-il de faire mon travail? Ne devrais-je pas continuer à veiller sur mes pensées, démasquant et rejetant les suggestions mentales agressives qui veulent détruire la confiance absolue en Dieu et Le déshonorer en disant qu'il existe un autre pouvoir, nommé le mal?

Ce disciple trouva le calme lorsqu'il se rendit compte que, si la sagesse l'engageait à rester ou au contraire à se fixer ailleurs, dans tous les cas il lui faudrait être docile aux exhortations de Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 154): "Priez sans cesse. Veillez avec diligence; ne quittez jamais le poste de l'observation spirituelle et de l'examen de soi-même." Dans ce poste il pourrait pratiquer la Science Chrétienne, nier les prétentions du sens matériel, affirmer l'omniprésence de Dieu et prouver ainsi l'irréalité de la matière ou du mal.

Après avoir fait naufrage et affronté de grands périls, Paul, prisonnier à Rome, se voyait menacé de nouvelles persécutions; mais il écrivait (II Timothée 4:7): "J'ai combattu le bon combat, j'ai achevé la course, j'ai gardé la foi." Il prouvait qu'une ferme foi, reposant sur Dieu, triomphe des résistances matérielles; c'est une condition spirituelle de la pensée, invulnérable aux flèches de la méchanceté. Comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 410): "Chaque nouvelle épreuve de notre foi en Dieu nous fortifie. Plus la condition matérielle devient être vaincue par l'Esprit semble difficile, plus notre foi devrait être grande et notre amour pur." Tandis que s'écroule le prétendu pouvoir du matérialisme, les humains sont appelés à mettre en pratique la foi sans réserve, la compréhension de l'Amour divin. Révélant la toute-puissance et l'omniprésence de Dieu, la Science Chrétienne nous met à même de posséder et de manifester cette foi absolue.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

We Could Not Resist the Hawthorn

OURS IS AN ordinary garden. It is perched on a slope of the Chiltern Hills, exposed to every wind that blows. Its soil is chalk; its flower beds are pale grey. Dig into it just one spit, and you reach, as it were, a solid cement foundation. One might be hacking at the white cliffs of Dover. Only when it is wet from heavy rain does our soil darken and look normal. It is a new garden. In it there are none of the great trees that spread their shade over stretches of lawn, none of the mellow, age-silvered bricks that shelter a walled-in fruit garden, not a hint of a crazy paving patterned with moss, or a sundial with edges blunted by time. Four years ago it was rough meadowland, housing only larks and field mice. But a little over a hundred years ago it was common land which the rector of the day appropriated under an Enclosure Act. Grasses covered it throughout the year, changing in colour and height with the seasons as they waved and rustled unnoticed. Spring visited it in clumps of cowslips; wild roses opened full to the June sun. Its hedges yielded a rich harvest at the fall of the year, when spiders slung their hammocks from blackberry to sloe. In its bounding hawthorns, birds mated and nested and fed their young, unchecked by the abrupt movements of men. Cuckoo-pints pierced the darkness of hedge-bottoms, and over the hedges themselves bindweed and bryony grew in twisting tangles.

We saw it first one shining day of May. We had walked among the hills, looking from meadow to meadow, balancing view against view, earth against earth. For we knew that were we to slip down to the plain, our earth would be rich and dark and our flowers would be sheltered and flourish. But two things made us buy this land: we could not withstand the appealing beauty of the clumps of cowslips nor resist the hawthorn hedges that bounded the grassland. The hedges foamed that day with bloom, low and thick where they had been layered, tall where hawthorn trees had been left standing. And at one end, where the hedge met the lane, stood a horse-chestnut, its blossoms lit. — From "Four Hedges, A Gardener's Chronicle," by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Sheep Move Quietly

Sheep move quietly down from the mountains,
The white and the black,
Trusting the one who leads them
Over the strange new track—
O remember these sheep, with confidence
That peace will come back.

GRACE MEREDITH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Repayment in a Novel Coin ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

It was just over 15 months ago that President Roosevelt said that if your neighbor's house is on fire, you don't quibble about lending him your hose, particularly if there's a chance that his fire, if unchecked, will burn down your own dwelling. After having translated the war into this simple neighborhood simile, the President announced the sensational policy of lend-lease aid—surely one of the most important developments in the nearly three years of war.

Having grown into a very husky youngster in the year and a quarter since March, 1941, lend-lease is now attracting a great deal of close attention here in Washington. This is due not only to the fact that the second week in June is the time for the quarterly report to Congress on this type of aid to democracy's friends but also because many persons are realizing for the first time what lend-lease may mean in the postwar world.

Just what the future holds for lend-lease, nobody here can say or is willing to say. It is quite apparent, however, that it has outgrown its first function of merely supplying aid to those countries whose defense is deemed by the President to be vital to the safety of the United States. Lend-lease has changed from being purely a military or naval affair into a diplomatic matter of the first magnitude. It already gives promise of being a decisive factor in molding the postwar peace.

Memories of Wilson's Efforts

Although the words "lend-lease" indicated that the United States expected some form of repayment, it soon became apparent from the size of the program that the arms and aid which Americans were giving the world's anti-Axis forces should be considered as this country's contribution to a common cause. The memory of World War debts was too strong to cause anyone to think that the United States would ever demand repayment in money or in kind for the $7,000,000,000, then $5,985,000,000, then $5,425,000,000 which it voted to spend on lend-lease aid.

While this was clear before America's entry into the war, it became doubly so following Pearl Harbor. The United States had officially accepted the contention that the best way to win the war was to send supplies to those countries and armies which were in closest contact with the enemy, namely, Britain and the Soviet Union.

With Britain standing up under the devastation of the Luftwaffe during the "blitz" of 1940-41 and with the Red Army sustaining huge casualties and with great areas of the Soviet Union being laid waste, it was an understood, although not officially stated, fact that the United States could never ask for the type of repayment which would be a further economic drain on these countries, despite their frank admission of indebtedness to this country.

As seen here, America's inclination to write off the cost of lend-lease left but one method of payment—to have the recipients of American aid agree in part, at least, to some of Washington's ideas about the postwar international order. Many persons in Washington feel that $18,000,000,000, the total of lend-lease appropriations to date, would be little enough to bank on a chance for world-wide stability.

The recent agreements with Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union, formalizing lend-lease's status, indicate that Washington has made some progress along this road.

Objective Is a New Ideal

Article seven of the accord provides that any repayment to the United States shall be of such form as to contribute to the expansion of world trade, the reduction of trade barriers and the better economic livelihood of all nations which wish to associate themselves with this ideal.

This means, it is understood, that America will not exact repayment either in coin, foreign-made goods or foreign services, except in minor instances. Since all reductions in the American tariff system must be approved by Congress, it is not thought likely that the postwar settlement will result in an indiscriminate opening of the American market to foreign exporters. In other words, Washington apparently believes that it will be sufficiently recompensed for lend-lease aid, if the rest of the nations will be willing to erect a postwar system based at least partially on the liberal economic ideas of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

In fact, one is safe in saying that what started out as a means of extending temporary aid to a brave but battered Britain has now grown into a plan to do what was left undone after the last war, namely, to so order the world's economic structure that all nations will have the opportunity to live peacefully, uprightly and without fearing aggression from covetous neighbors.

Although it is obvious that the Administration has not hinted at this fact, there is reason to suppose that the White House and State Department are eager to conclude as many of these agreements as they can prior to the end of the war. The unhappy experience of Woodrow Wilson, when he tried to sell the League of Nations to the United States Senate, would be sufficient to make President Roosevelt wary of leaving the entire reconstruction program until after the war.

While these accords are not in the form of a treaty, since treaty-making powers reside in the Senate, nevertheless they are very strong commitments, especially when backed by economic faits accomplis established as war measures.

Prediction is a hazardous occupation, but there are many persons in Washington who believe that the postwar programs being mapped out by Washington, London, Chungking, Moscow and others through lead-lease accords will be the ones which are put into effect after the victorious allied parades down Berlin's Unter den Linden and Tokyo's Ginza.

The Country Speaks: Boston

War Heroes Take the Floor ..... *By Kenneth Magrath*

Press conferences can be very interesting. Especially when you assemble a dozen visiting war heroes from the British Commandos, Royal Air Force, and United States Army and Navy Air and Sea Forces in one small hotel room and let them have the floor to relate their personal fighting experiences. Experiences that have won for them Distinguished Service and Flying Crosses for their valorous exploits on world-wide war fronts.

Here was a wealth of "copy" for a hungry press. But the pressure of newspaper space restricts the writer to only a pot pourri of personal anecdotes set down somewhat at random.

Squadron Leader John Daring Nettleton, prominent in recent RAF bombing raids over Germany, was the first to speak. He was one of many of the sturdy men of war fame lounging on comfortable divans and standing in quiet groups about the room, chatting informally with reporters.

Airplane Just a Means

"The airplane alone cannot win the war. But it can serve as a means toward softening the morale of a people subjected to continuous bombing attack. Night-after-night of bombing raids over an industrial city will temper the civilian population to a nerveless edge. They will be worn to a point where they just can't take it any longer. Then the German High Command will have internal strife on their hands," continued Lieutenant Nettleton.

Asked if he thought the German people could stand these constant attacks on their industrial cities with the same gameness that the Britons withstood the Nazi raids on London, Lieutenant Nettleton said: "The 'jerries' haven't the same temperament as the English. They're good fighters when they're getting the best of us but when things go against them they begin to squirm."

A Naval Officer's version of warfare against Nazis was given by Lieut. Thomas Wilson Boyd, a Commando who played an important part in the raid on the St. Nazaire submarine base. "Our mission was completed with far greater success than we had hoped for," said Commando Lieut. Boyd. "The Germans were slow to sense our approach and hesitantly held their fire until we were well up the river and within sight of our objective. This, as you know, was the submarine repair dock which we planned to ram with a dynamite-laden destroyer. Screened by our escorting warships, we managed to crash the dock with the old destroyer before 'jerry' could blow her out of the water. She was wedged in the dock but her explosive charges (five tons of them) failed to go off immediately. Several days later, when a party of German military officials were inspecting the damages of the harbor, the destroyer blew up and killed the entire party. Hitler won't be able to use St. Nazaire during this war, nor do I believe the next."

Foe in the Pacific

The United Nations' foe in the Pacific came in for his share of the conversation. Lieut. Elliott Vandervanter, Jr., U. S. Army Air Force bomber pilot and wearer of the Distinguished Flying Cross for action against the Japanese over Luzon in the Philippines, described the Japanese as a "good" fighter pilot. Tall, lithe, Lieutenant Vandervanter thought the war would last several more years. "It looks as if we're beginning to roll now, but it will be a long time before we can win back the South Pacific Islands and the Asiatic mainland which the Japanese conquered in quick, decisive jabs. We can do it, though," he added confidently.

And "we can do it" typifies the determination of each one of these young men who has distinguished himself for personal effort against the enemy in the war thus far.

To Change the Subject:

Sophronia Announces Dinner ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

Rumors of many summer vacationists trekking inland this year, leaving their favorite coast resorts to military and naval forces, have set me wondering about Sophronia. How will her season of dinners for summer visitors go? Will her "regulars" arrive early, as usual, and turn up to be fed every day at one, until the Labor Day holiday reminds them of more serious pursuits? Will transient guests drop in frequently to occupy the extra chairs and send Sophronia scurrying into the kitchen to make sure that there is enough for all?

Sophronia with a comparatively idle summer on her hands is something that I cannot contemplate. Although, even should no summer diners arrive, she will not lack occupation that would be plenty for any woman without her zest for getting things done. Now that her three adopted sons are creditably launched in the world, two small semi-adopted boys have taken their place in Sophronia's household. They stay with her half the year, while their father, an engineer on a yacht, is at sea. And Sophronia, who—in spite of certain temperamental explosions—has a way with the boys, is making sure that they are grounded in the things they should learn around a home.

But her duties to the boys Sophronia takes in her stride. It is the summer diners that really focus her activity.

"Come right in, all of you," she will call from the kitchen sometimes, when one o'clock footsteps sound on the wooden floor of the porch. "I jest got a little behind this morning. I'll have everything ready in ten minutes. You don't mind waiting ten minutes, do you? Anybody in a hurry?"

But nobody is ever in a hurry when Sophronia has "got behind." For her boarders, too, have a code. They enjoy her bounty too thoroughly when things move smoothly, to show any signs of discontent when those upsets that occasionally occur in the best run households mar Sophronia's day. Cheerfully they await her convenience, while a purposeful tramping and slamming of covers and dishes in the kitchen assure them that their hostess is making haste. And when Sophronia's hand has been too heavy with the salt, or when her cake has failed to rise as it should, she never hears of it from her boarders.

And Sophronia is well aware of their forbearance.

"They spoils me, they certainly does," she will remark occasionally, when reminiscing about them. "I was so disappointed in that cake I made Sunday; it was heavy as lead. But everyone of them ate it and said it was all right." And Sophronia braces her shoulders and tosses her head, as if to impress upon herself that such loyalty on the part of boarders calls for greater efforts on her part.

When dinner is ready, Sophronia always summons her guests to the table with an air of elation, as one who announces a victory over the various inanimate objects that occasionally conspire to thwart the best efforts of a cook. It is clear that she considers every well cooked and well served meal a triumph and rejoices in them individually as well as collectively.

A Chinese gong, played with imagination and restraint, would be a most fitting accompaniment to this triumphant mood of Sophronia's. But she has no Chinese gong—perhaps they have not yet appeared in her favorite mail order catalogue. The nearest she has yet come to "saying it with music" was when I occupied the log cabin on the shore down the hill from her house. The log cabin is set in a wood of balsam and spruce and is too far from the house for a hail to carry. It was the end of the season and I was the only dinner guest left. Sophronia wanted to enjoy the freedom of not having meals exactly on time, but she did not like me to climb the hill and find that she was not ready.

Her ingenuity, however, was equal to the occasion. She would blow three blasts on the horn—an old one that the boys had used—when dinner was ready, she said. So every day when the sun was high in the sky and the waters of Penobscot Bay rippled lazily on the shingle, while I sat comfortably in the shade with a book, three faint notes of a horn drifting down the hillside would call me to share another of Sophronia's triumphs.

Sports Play Part in Preparation for War

Athletic standards are set up for the men in uniform at Fort Custer—Competition keen.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the sixth.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—"Play ball. Batter up."

The players take their places. They're dressed like baseball players dress anywhere. The crowd shouts, and the game's on. Look at the crowd, though, and you'll note it's definitely a khaki, or olive-drab crowd. Soldiers. Thousands of 'em.

After the game of course you find the players are soldiers too. But the game was just about like any other baseball game. Although members of the regiment whose team won will say that it was a better game than any they'd seen at Wrigley Field or the Polo Grounds.

This may not sound like war, or preparation for war, but Lieut. Col. George T. Shank, Commanding officer here at Fort Custer, one of the largest army establishments in the Sixth Corps Area, insists that it is part of the job of preparing for war. It is, in fact, he says, a "necessary" part of the military training program.

"This is in accord with the policy of the War Department," he says, "to sponsor healthful recreation in connection with the training of troops. Baseball, softball, tennis, horseshoe pitching, and similar sports give healthful outdoor exercise and assist in keeping soldiers physically fit."

Help Morale

Furthermore, it is pointed out by army authorities, sports, games of all sorts, help in building morale, a pretty important factor these days.

Civilian organizations are contributing very materially to this athletic program here at Fort Custer, as at other posts. Fields are comparatively easy to construct. The easiest part is to get the soldiers to play.

To give the soldier an opportunity to compare his ability with that of others, and to stimulate interest, standards have been set up for the men in uniform. Civilians will be interested to know what is expected of our fighting men. Here are some of those standards.

Event	Min. stand	Ave.	Super.
100-yard dash	14s.	13s.	12.2s.
Running high jump	3'9"	4'	4'6"
Running broad jump	12'	13'6"	16'6"
Push-up from ground (times)	20	25	35

Other minimum standards for average men are: Baseball throw—125 ft.; basketball throw—60ft.; bar or fence vault—4ft.; quartermile run—87s.; Half-mile run—3m., 15s.; pull-up (chin)—6 times; 20-foot rope climb—20s.

Hour or More of Games

The units here try to get in an hour and a half of games and exercise each training day, though technical and tactical training sometimes cuts into this.

The morning periods—always after breakfast—consist of two or three minutes of co-ordination exercises, 12 to 15 minutes of setting-up exercises, 3 to 5 minutes of marching, and 8 to 10 minutes of running, jumping, and climbing.

The afternoon period is primarily recreational, used for groups games, including everything from volleyball to tug-of-war and circle games. Baseball and circle games—those are two that every American boy seems familiar with and never outgrows.

At Fort Wood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

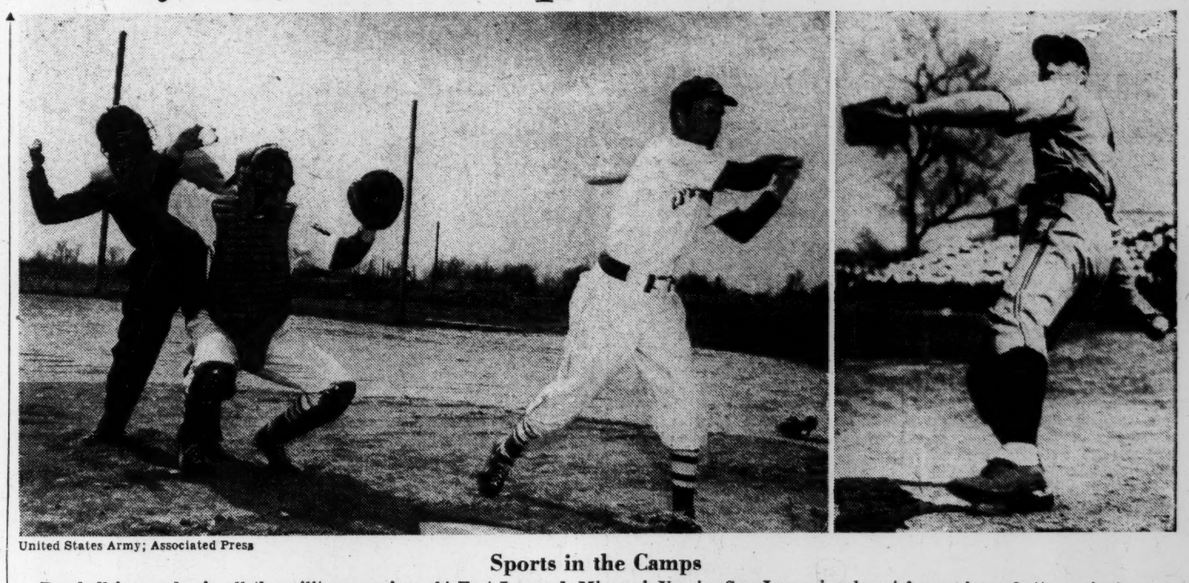
FORT LEONARD WOOD, Missouri—There are a number of athletic "big-shots" enrolled here at Fort Leonard Wood. To name them would be to contradict the point of this story. For that point is that these famous personalities are given a minimum of emphasis in the fort's athletic program.

Instead, says Capt. Mark J. J. Leonardi, director of the Sixth Division Special Services, stress is placed on intramural athletics, pitting platoon against platoon, company against company, battalion against battalion. Then, of course, there are the Division championships that close the season.

Here is non-personal and non-commercial athletics at its best, in an army encampment. It's a vital part of the war training, and not just a frill, or means of diversion, the fort authorities point out.

College, and some professional stars in basketball, football, and baseball have enthusiastically pooled their talents to help carry out the Division's sports program in their respective fields. It probably would be possible, says Captain Leonardi, to organize in any of these sports teams to compete against—and more than hold their own—professional or college teams, but this opportunity is overlooked for the good of the individuals in the service who will profit most themselves through wide participation, rather than merely from the "glory" shed on them from a winning team.

Baseball, as might be expected, is the most popular game, especially right now. The open spaces about the barracks resound these days not only with the sharp commands of drill sergeants, but with the thud of bats on pitched balls, and the smack of balls landing in mitts and gloves.



United States Army; Associated Press

Sports in the Camps

Baseball is popular in all the military services. At Fort Leonard, Missouri, Umpire San Jones signals out for an Army batter swinging on the third strike in a sandlot game on the 20th Infantry diamond. At the right is Boatswain's Mate Bob Feller, former pitching star of the Cleveland Indians, now working and pitching for the United States Navy.

Red Sox Play at Camp Devens

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Devens, Mass., June 13

If soldiers can't get to the ball game, then the ball game will go to the soldiers. Such was the case yesterday, when the Boston Red Sox traveled to Camp Devens.

Their appearance at the camp here was made in the interests of morale—and as it happens they could not have picked a more appropriate time. The division now at Devens is composed of men mostly from the West and Middle West, and the great majority had never even seen a professional ball team.

It was apparent the game was going to be a success even before the first ball was thrown, for long before game time soldiers began thronging the field. There were no bleacher seats to speak of, but the men arranged themselves on all four sides of the diamond so as to form a huge hollow square. More than 30,000 are stationed now at Devens, and more than 12,000 of them were at the game.

The fact that the Camp Devens team lost 5-11 did not matter. The main idea was to see the Red Sox, and the Red Sox did not disappoint the boys. In all, Manager Joe Cronin used 17 of the 20 players he took. Teddy Williams hit one of his towering home runs. Bobby Doerr and Johnny Pesky contributed sparkling plays. Three major league umpires gave their services. In other words, the players whose names have been headline news on the sport pages were there at close range. That was the main thing.

The whole affair was the most successful occasion for morale the camp has had, in the opinion of many officers afterwards. The crowd was the largest ever to congregate for such a performance. After a fashion, the Red Sox made history, for no one offhand could remember when a professional baseball team had ever made an appearance at a military encampment in New England before.

Probably the boys who enjoyed the game most were a detachment of Negroes, who hiked three miles from the other end of the camp to the ball field. The proceedings were enlivened by the playing of the band from the Recruit Recreation Center—which also supplied the baseball team—and in the band are several musicians who used to play with such "name" band leaders as Artie Shaw and Hal Kemp.

Harvard—And 'The Fight for a Free World'

The radiocast address which is published below marks a milestone in the history of the development and dissemination of ideas.

A great university, Harvard, herewith begins a series of radio programs which will place the creative thinking and intelligence of its faculty at the disposal of a world audience. The address, broadcast last night, also opens a new chapter in the expanding effort of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation —Station WRUL—to place the finest educational resources of the United States at the disposal of the citizenry of the entire world.

This series, entitled "The Fight for a Free World," looks beyond war to the rebuilding of peace. Others to follow, through the joint activities of the Foundation and the newly formed Harvard University Radio Board, will likewise enable the light of learning to break through its present boundaries and carry some of the most constructive ideas that the American scholastic world can germinate, to the world at large.

By Harlow S. Shapley
Director of the Harvard University Observatory

If there are no other stars or planets now listening in, I should like to admit that, somewhat immodestly, we believe this earth to be important, and its problems important also. Probably there are no unearthly eavesdroppers. Our evidence is very good that the radio waves which unite me with you at this moment are going from the transmitter to you by way of reflections in the ionosphere, about 100 miles above the earth's surface. These electrical impulses, however, do not get through the upper atmosphere. They do not escape into where the planets and stars are situated. Our little conference on world affairs can, therefore, be relatively private and confidential, confined to listeners on the surface of this planet, only. Apologies for an air of self-importance can be neglected; and I happily avail myself of this privilege to talk to you seriously about certain human aspects of our planetary problems.

Since I am introduced as an astronomer it would seem inappropriate if I did not talk about the stars to some extent, and use them to throw a little light on dark spots in human affairs.

Preliminarily, in our attempt to cultivate international understanding in a free world, let us therefore break a little ground with the aid of a faint comet that is now being followed and studied by the astronomers.

This particular comet ignores national boundaries; it is indifferent to battle lines. Here is the brief story. In 1902 John Grigg, a New Zealander, first discovered the comet. Twenty years later the Finnish astronomer Skjellerup also discovered a faint comet, which, as shown by later calculations, was the same as that found by the New Zealander. Every five years the comet comes to the vicinity of the earth and the sun. This is one of the years. An English amateur astronomer, Mr. Cripps (not Sir Stafford, the Lord Privy Seal), calculated a year ago the position in the sky where the Griggs-Skjellerup comet might be picked up, as it passes the earth. A month ago the Belgian-American astronomer Van Biesbroeck rediscovered it. An American, the present speaker, at the Harvard Observatory, announced the rediscovery. Just now from Sweden we get a radiogram which transmits a message from the Royal Observatory in Denmark, reporting a radiogram from Japan, announcing that a Japanese astronomer, Kanda, had independently rediscovered the object. He had not heard of the Belgian's report.

This comet, and its rediscovery are not very important, but for us at this moment, it is significant that America, Finland, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Belgium, England and Sweden have naturally and easily co-operated in handling a routine matter in the advance of scientific knowledge.

Progress in World Unity

Recently, the Royal Astronomer of England has made a new and accurate determination of the basic unit of measurement in the universe, that is, the distance from the earth to the sun. His result, announced in 1941, was based on a special campaign of observations and calculations carried on since 1931 by scientists from all continents, from most of the major countries now at war, from national and private observatories. Without such co-operation this distinguished step in pure science could not have been made. The co-operation was natural, it was easy. Why? Because the sun, stars and planets are the same to all intelligent men; they are indifferent to nationalism, to trade barriers, to spheres of influence.

We talk hopefully of a free world-society. We shall, indeed, devote this series of radio broadcasts to some of its specific problems. But we should not lose sight of the simple fact that in many branches of science, large progress has already been made toward world unity. The path has been blazed. It should be fairly simple to come to a common understanding and to constructive co-operation in non-scientific fields—at least in some of them. Opposition will appear when narrow nationalism comes in conflict with world-wide need. How detrimental it would be to astronomical progress if each country employed different symbols for the description of a planet and its orbit; or if the mathematical and logical procedures of the Russians ignored those of the Italians or Mexicans; or if there were not international tables of physical constants. And what chaos in the understanding of the complicated biology of the earth's surface would arise if there were not common, in fact, universal, usage of the classification systems of plants and animals developed by a Swedish scientist, Carl von Linne. In medicine, in radio-engineering, in geology and mining, in oceanographic studies, we already have gone far toward a united world.

Let me quote from a recent remarkable essay by Dr. Raymond Fosdick in which he registered an exalted hope for the future of freedom and international co-operation, although he must admit that temporarily the great philanthropies of the Rockefeller Foundation were tragically interrupted.

In re-affirming his "undiscourageable belief in the ultimate power of reason," Dr. Fosdick states our case for world unity in science, learning, living, so well, that I beg leave to quote at length.

"The Bill of Rights will outlast 'Mein Kampf' just as the scientist's objective search for truth will outlive all the regimented thinking of totalitarianism. Temporarily eclipsed, the proud names of Paris, Strasbourg, Prague, Louvain, Warsaw, Leyden, as well as Heidelberg and Leipsic and Berlin, will once again stand for the quest of truth; once again will they be centers of candid and fearless thinking—homes of the untrammeled and unafraid, where there is liberty to learn, opportunity to teach and power to understand. . . .

"In brief, the age of distinct human societies, indifferent to the fate of one another, has passed forever; and the great task that will confront us after the war is to develop for the community of nations new areas and techniques of co-operative action which will fit the facts of our twentieth century interdependence. We need rallying points of unity, centers around which men of differing cultures and faiths can combine, defined fields of need, or goals of effort, in which by pooling its brains and resources, the human race can add to its own well-being. Only as we begin to build, brick by brick, in these areas of common interest where co-operation is possible and the results are of benefit to all, can we erect the ultimate structure of a united society.

"A score of inviting areas for this kind of co-operation deserve exploration. Means must be found by which the potential abundance of the world can be translated into a more equitable standard of living. Minimum standards of food, clothing and shelter should be established. The new science of nutrition, slowly coming to maturity, should be expanded on a world-wide scale. The science of agriculture needs development, not only in our own climate but particularly in the tropic and sub-tropic zones. . . . With all their brilliant achievements, the medical sciences are in their infancy. Public health stands at the threshold of new possibilities. Physics and chemistry have scarcely started their contributions to the happiness and comfort of human living. Economics and political science are only now beginning to tell us in more confident tones how to make this world a home to live in instead of a place to fight and freeze and starve in."

Hopes and Ideals

Surely, we can, if we develop our knowledge of the peoples of the world and the world-wide social problems to the end that freedom and tolerance are the inevitable goals for all human beings. It is within our intellects, is it within our hearts? Can short-sighted greeds and vanities be sufficiently controlled.

The strategy of approaching a measure of world freedom involves, we believe, a study of the hopes and the ideals of the various nations of the world. In subsequent broadcasts of this series we are to hear experts—highly informed and fair-minded men—analyze for you and present to you the materials on which we hope you can build your world-knowledge and world-spirit!

Also, my colleagues in this series must of necessity present to you the blacker aspects of our present-day world picture. Why cannot fascism and dignity of the individual co-exist? Why does totalitarianism thwart the true scientific urge, and hinder the climb of men starward?

But it is my sincere personal hope that all of us, and all of you, will not find complete perfection in ourselves, or in some too simply stated philosophy of democracy and individual freedom. I hope that we remain aware that great basic virtues still reside in the homes of our enemies. That such is true is indeed hopeful for the general emancipation of the world, for when the disease of totalitarianism and slavery has been eradicated and we have inoculated ourselves against infection, the contribution that is still possible from the enemy states will enrich the cultural, spiritual and material content of the One Free World for which we hope.

To return to the stars and stones for a moment. Our star, the sun, for some hundreds of millions of years has unwaveringly provided warmth and light to the surface of the earth. It will indefinitely do so in the future. Astronomically, the future is bright and warm. Nature, therefore, challenges the human race to develop still further its physical domination of the planet, and its mental domination of the physical universe, the universe that measures among its Greats, the human mind, as well as space, time and matter.

The stars are the limit, if we are upward bound; recurrent barbarism and the jungle, if we follow the downward trend. Individual freedom to think, to search, to speak, to work, associates itself with one trend; not with the other.

It appears to be wantonly stupid that in our present attempted transition from localism to the realm of the world-wide, man's worst enemy should be man. To rectify this unseemly, unnecessary anomaly, increased world-wisdom may play a part—increased knowledge and tolerance of the life, habits, manners, and ideals of the strangers in other countries—strangers now, acquaintances soon, eventually co-operative companions. We must have better knowledge of them, they of us.

To help in this educational program, we have these radio waves at our command—they are international—and we have men of good will, evangelists of freedom to lead and teach. Our motto could well be: "To unfettered mankind, the world is without boundaries, for all men are brothers under the stars."

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The London Royal Academy

By Jan Gordon

London

May, in London, is Royal Academy month. But the last 50 years or so have seen a drastic falling off of Academic importance. Fifty years ago the Academy was really an event. It actually did give people something of which they did not have enough—pictures. From all parts of the kingdom they travelled to London for an orgy of picture gazing. They took season tickets to the Academy and returned again and again. To Punch it was a perennial godsend; Academy jokes were ground out year after year.

But nobody does those things any more, hardly even Punch. Why? Merely because, I believe, the normal public now has a surfeit of ordinary pictures. It has its daily picture papers, its weekly picture papers, its colored supplements, its news films and its amusement films. So that, whereas pictures, just plain everyday, well-presented pictures were still sufficiently uncommon 50 years ago, today they are a drug on the market. Nobody, really, any more wants pictures, that is to say, just pictures, pictures that only make you look but don't make you think. And that, maybe, is what the Academy persistently fails to understand.

* * *

In many ways this surfeit of portrayal is all to the good for real painting, because it has cleared away much of what might be called the representational burden of pictorial art. I don't mean that people should not enjoy good photographs, or good representational pictures for that matter; I mean that now, when the desire to enjoy pictorial art is felt it must have a different, a rather clearer quality than it possibly could have had in former times. It can hardly any longer just be a desire to see portrayal for portrayal's sake, but is much more a desire to see painting for painting's sake.

So that the accepted saw no longer is "Art is best when it conceals art" (because in that case it revealed nature more clearly) but "Art is best when it reveals the artist."

The notion that painting should reveal (or express) the artist rather than be first measured by the accuracy of its portrayal gives one a new set of values (or rather a now recognized set of values) with which to test the Academy. And on that test the Academy is bound to fall short because it has been selected by a jury that on the whole would rather see things nicely portrayed than expressed at any cost. On its own level, however, it is a very pleasant Academy, for anybody who still has an urge just to look at pictures.

* * *

There are, of course, a number of artists who can be trusted to rise above portrayal: Heny Lamb, Ethel Walker, Middleton Todd, Augustus John; and in sculpture the newly elected A. R. A., Frank Dobson, stand out.

At this moment the London dealers, by sheer coincidence, chose to stage a counter-blast. The Leicester Galleries with "Imaginative Art Since the War"; the Lefèvre Gallery with "Six Scottish Painters" (Edward Baird, Robert Macbryde, William Johnstone, William Gillies, John Maxwell, and Robert Colquhoun), and the Redfern Callery with Eileen Agar, who is perhaps our most whimsical and persistent surrealist-abstractionist experimenter, and Michael Rothenstein, who in company with those other two sons—Ben Nicholson and Blair Hughes-Stanton—has, as it were, ricocheted from parental models into the fields of mental adventure.

There is not space here to go into detail about these "imaginative" painters, and indeed, without illustrations even the most elaborate descriptions would give no accurate image, but the broad phenomenon is what needs present consideration.

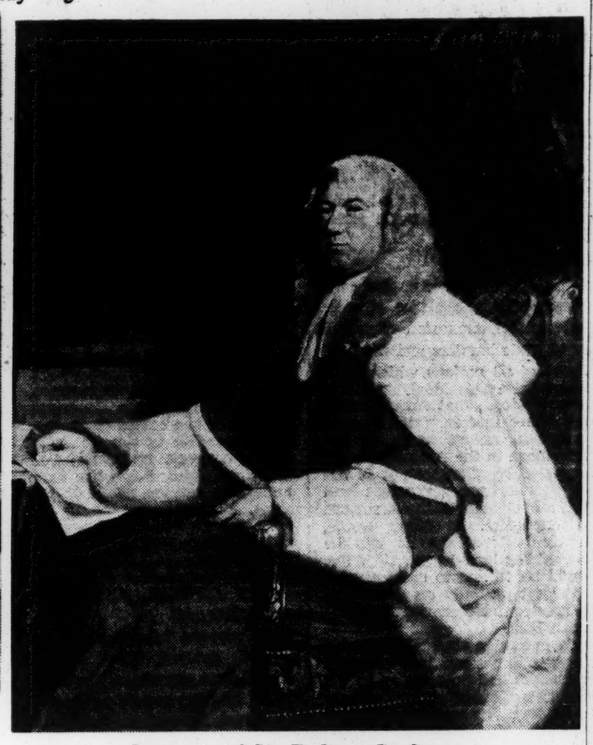
* * *

I am sure that we can see it, in a simple common sense way, as a refuge from just what the Academy is still trying to foster, picture gazing as a common luxury. The artist hitherto has had two strings to his bow, nature and the paintbox. He has long been tempted to submerge the paintbox in favor of nature (this of course means external nature). But now that the camera, the picture press, the films, and soon television are contesting this everyday visible world with the artist and are broadcasting and vulgarizing his material, the artist finds himself compelled to fall back on the qualities of the paintbox and his intuitive processes.

Of course at root these are the qualities the great artist has always fallen back on. Academies have always recognized this but have never been able to foster it because it leads so rapidly into debatable grounds into which the typical Academician is terrified to follow. But follow, in the end, he will be compelled to if the art of picture making is to hold any value against the surfeit and welter of just portrayal.

Portrait of Madame Gonse

Painting by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., lent by the Ingres Museum, Montauban.



Portrait of Sir Robert Graham

Painting by John Singleton Copley presented to the National Gallery of Art at Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Gordon Dexter of Boston.

Another Diaghileff Wanted

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Part II

London

In the Epilogue of his "Reminiscenses of the Russian Ballet" we find Benois regretting that the time is past when the ballet was something intelligent, poetical and closely linked with the other arts, principally with music. Ballet, he holds, can be considered as the plastic crystallization of music. He deplores the tendency of the "progressive" ballet nowadays to emancipate itself completely "even from music," to say nothing of pictorial art, and points a deprecatory finger at Lifar's "Icare," in which "music is even entirely dispensed with and is replaced by noises." Some of us who saw "Icare" at the Paris Opera felt that the real trouble was not so much dispensing with music as with retaining choreography—was this a plastic crystallization of the noises, or were the noises a crystallization of the choreography? To percussion the critics added repercussion. Here is Benois' contribution to the orchestral score:

"To conceive so supreme an absurdity as a ballet without music could . . . be achieved only by such a 'spoilt child of the high-brows' (enfant gaté des snobs) as Lifar."

Benois believes that the "chor-author," speaking generally, is responsible for the tendency to discard both pictorial art and music, seeing in them rivals of his own dictatorship of the stage. When the "chor-author" condescends to the sister muses of Terpsichore he is apt to demand obeisance and expects them endlessly to repeat, "Heil Youpushoff!" "Heil Nochinsky!" or whatever his name happens to be. This is not the way to win the favors of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, and Terpsichore herself is slighted. Their family is one of the oldest in Europe, although some English county circles still regard the daughters with disapproval as being such very Bohemian girls.

* * *

By stressing one extreme tendency of the "progressive" Ballet Benois touches a weakness conspicuous in many if not most of the ballets produced since the Diaghileff Era—an ensemble in which there is no real fusion of the elements; like the ingredients of a badly made, ill-cooked pudding, they remain obstinately separated. Here once more, without apology, the method bequeathed by Diaghileff:

"The more I thought of that problem of the composition of ballet, the more plainly I understood that perfect ballet can only be created by the very closest fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting, and music. When I mount a ballet, I always keep these three elements in my mind. That is why almost daily I go into the artists' studios, watch their work and the actual execution of the costumes, examine the scores and listen to the orchestra with close attention, and then visit the practice-rooms where all the dancers practice and rehearse daily."

Benois says quite definitely that the Ballet Russe was originally conceived not by professional dancers but by a circle of artists, linked together by the idea of art as "an entity." It was Diaghileff who made the realization of their ideals possible; and these, it is emphasized, were not limited to ballet, "but concerned the whole world of art." Art, to them, was one.

* * *

The circle was intensely musical. Benois himself writes of music like a professional critic but with unprofessional enthusiasm. His estimate of Tchaikovsky, by the way, may surprise musical readers: ". . . we Russians know that, although Tchaikovsky did not draw much from folklore, he is nevertheless the most national of our composers." An ardent Wagnerian—the very first chord of "Rheingold" threw him into "a state of exaltation"—he was extremely critical of the stage at the first performance of "The Ring" in St. Petersburg, an "exact reproduction of the performance at Bayreuth." He found it difficult "to be convinced by the plump little German girls who were supposed to represent enchanting mermaids, austere goddesses and fairy princesses. Nor did their fat-bellied companions . . . look anything like the mythological giants they were meant to represent." He was even more grieved by the décors, said to have been approved by Wagner himself; on the stage "there reigned nothing but banal routine and trite convention." This criticism gives a glimpse of the aesthetic outlook of Benois' circles in March, 1889.

As already said, Benois believed that music was the art most closely linked with ballet. This conviction was shared by Fokine, the first article of whose aesthetic creed declared that "Music is not the mere accompaniment of a rhythmic step, but an organic part of a dance; the quality of choreographic inspiration is determined by the quality of the music." (Karsavina's "Theatre Street.")

Is it too much to say that if ballet is again to reach the level attained during the Diaghileff era, a return will have to be made to an ensemble essentially based on music, and the "chor-author" displaced from his present prominence?

Today he is nearly always a man of one medium; and the same may be said of the composer and the painters who work with him. Alas! we have no Diaghileff to make the three mediums one. He found in music—that least tangible of aesthetic mediums—the freest and fullest expression of all those elements which link the different arts: form, rhythm, line, and color. In "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," and the later "Les Biches," for examples, the fusion of the three mediums is so complete that, heard alone, even the music now seems stripped of some essential.

* * *

An English poet has said that the bad poet "is usually unconscious where he ought to be conscious, and conscious where he ought to be unconscious. Both errors tend to make him 'personal.'" That might be said about any "chor-author" who fails to realize that a work of art "is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality." Benois reveals some of the casualties in personality inflicted by the productions of the Ballet Russe. But over and over again the artists concerned returned to the fold.

One of the oddest features of Benois' "Reminiscences" is that his musical tastes—Stravinsky is his favorite composer—seem to be more advanced than his attitude towards his own art of painting. He is doubtful about the present popularity of ballet and sees in it "the danger of vulgarization—vulgarization of what was once highly exclusive, but enchanting and exquisite in its reticence." He comforts himself, however, with the hope that, whatever their régime, whatever their race, there may be people, if a "chosen few," who are as sensitive and receptive as were the pioneers of the Ballet Russe. The ballet, he says, will help them to penetrate the very essence of art.

Opera Company Offers Prize

By Oscar Thompson

New York

One thousand dollars for one hour of music is the offer made by the New Opera Company. The four-figure sum is the prize to be awarded the winner of the Company's recently announced opera contest, and it will be paid to the composer. If he is not his own librettist, he must have reached an agreement with that personage on how the prize money is to be divided before his score is submitted, which must be not later than Dec. 1 of this year. Libretto and orchestral score must be complete and both the composer and the librettist must be of American birth. Howard Barlow, Leon Barzin and Albert Stoessel have been named as the judges who will make the award.

What will come of this new effort to uncover and bring to the public a viable lyric drama by an American composer is anybody's guess. Though this is not definitely promised, the New Opera Company management expects to produce the prize-winning work in the season of 1943. That will be the company's third season, the first having taken place late in 1941 and the second being scheduled to open next Nov. 3 and continue for at least five weeks thereafter.

The 1942 opening is to bring with it the world première of Walter Damrosch's octogenarian opus, "The Opera Cloak," in double bill with Emile Cooper's new composite version of Mussorgsky's variously edited "Fair at Sorochinsk." Verdi's "Macbeth," Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame" and Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne" are to be repeated from last year, and "The Bat" of Johann Strauss will be newly undertaken.

Mr. Cooper, Fritz Busch, and Antal Dorati will be the conductors, save that Dr. Damrosch will preside at the introduction of his own work. Paul Kerby has succeeded Mr. Dorati as the general director of the company and William Wymetal is to be associated with Lothar Wallerstein and Felix Brentano in the stage direction. Some, but not nearly all of the singers have been announced, these including several who were heard to advantage last year.

With the Metropolitan withholding its announcement for the winter season—present report has it that one stumbling block is a new agreement with the unions—the New Opera Company's piecemeal impartations of news have been welcome as at least assuring some opera of acceptable standards in the early months of the new season. The "Macbeth" and "Pique Dame" performances of last year had good qualities and "La Vie Parisienne" presented a fair measure of popular as well as musical appeal.

For further promise, the success of some hastily put-together performances of "Fledermaus," when sung recently in their own tongue by a group of Austrian and German artists, some of them "refugees," would seem to argue well for the projected English representations of "The Bat." The translation will not be of the Broadway order, Mr. Kerby assures us, but will seek to retain the "gemütliche" atmosphere of the Vienna of the original.

Dr. Damrosch has only partly revealed the plot of his new opera, the libretto of which is by his daughter, Gretchen (Mrs. Thomas K. Finletter). But he has permitted it to be known that the scene is a rooming house in New York's Washington Square, the operator of which is inordinately proud of having installed a fire alarm on every floor. In that rooming house lives Susan, who sews for her living. Her romance, the composer admits, has something of a Cinderella flavor and there is in it the equivalent of a Prince to bring about a happy ending. But, for that matter, there is also an Italian tailor whose wife appeases his troubled spirits with a timely dish of spaghetti. What that has to do with the seamstress Cinderella, her equivalent of a Prince and the landlord's multiple fire alarms will doubtless be disclosed in due time.

Paintings Give Record of War

By Jan Gordon

London

Two rooms, opened at the National Gallery, suggest strongly that a new trial is bringing out a new response. To pretend, however, that pictures hitherto gathered together by the War Artists' Advisory Committee, as War Record, have given universal satisfaction would be idle. Some people think them dull, others think that about a half are unintelligible, many (especially artists in the Services) feel that they have too much been painted by outsiders looking on. But perhaps the real truth is that we have tried to give our artists a task at first almost beyond their true gifts. To be able to hammer out up-to-the-minute news is, properly speaking, journalism. Time and experience should be allowed.

A certain number of artists, though, were ready for the task, but they had, so to speak, been tuned up by the Great War. The process had then taken its time; for although most of the artists had themselves been in the forces, three years passed before much bulk of significant work appeared. In this present new event, however, they were able to tune in promptly. Paul Nash continues an extraordinary series of expressive inventions concerning aircraft, Stanley Spencer matches him on engineering lines, Eric Kennington has turned his whole emphasis to heroic portraiture and deliberate propaganda, Muirhead Bone astonishes us by the concerted vigor of his carbon cartoons.

Nevertheless, despite outstanding qualities that in their own ways are still unrivalled, we are for the moment less concerned with the veterans than with the recruits.

Some of the earliest artists picked as recorders do not appear to have developed much thought. Ravilious, in spite of his charm, seems to remain a bit too obstinately lyrical for such grim things as gun emplacements. He discovers an officer's bedroom window in a seaside lodging house, and the record has a different flavor. Ardizzone does not seem to be indefinitely extensible either in space or number; mightn's other semi-humorous draughtsmen be given a test?

But Edward Bawden's drawings from Abyssinia, considering the difficulties under which he must have worked, may be considered remarkable. The large and complex drawing of a part of Menelik's Palace, showing a corner of Haile Selassie's study, is a composition unusual for its daring selection, it's success in adjusting awkward forms to a difficult space problem, as well as the presentation of a peculiar genius loci. Many of his other drawings, though larger in scale and conforming to the fashion of the times, seem to look, a bit strangely, back to the travel drawings of Edward Lear.

Graham Sutherland has also found effective fuel for his ardent imagination in the purlieus of the smelting works. The first impact of these new pictures in cerise, orange, and black are violent, and perhaps two or three visits might be necessary to determine how well they promise to wear.

But more evidence of the maturing of the war effort in our artists is the number of new and quite effective recorders showing in these two rooms. We may pick out at least 20 new names, and quite a number of them supply something that the general public has complained of being previously missing—human interest. One popular criticism was that the records showed almost exclusively a war of robots causing ruins.

Now personal experiences are coming to the surface, partly because many of the new contributors are not just official recorders, standing aside and noting effects, but are artists who have been firemen, A. R. P. wardens, seamen and soldiers.

Perhaps artists needed to go back to producing art of their own direct experiences. In a way this seemed almost improper. But they are learning; first because they really are having experiences such as cannot be ignored, and secondly (which is almost as important) there is evidently a public demand that these experiences should be left on record.

Verdi and His Letters

Verdi, the Man in His Letters; the letters being selected and edited by Franz Werfel and Paul Stefan, and translated into English by Edward Downes. New York: L. B. Fischer. $3.50.

Better analyst of the operas of Verdi can hardly be found than the man nimself who composed them; keener Verdi critic can surely not be named than Guiseppe Verdi himself. Not that he was given to discussing himself in the public Italian prints of his day, and not that he turned literary man expressing opinion about himself. But Verdi, while writing his masterpieces for the lyric stage, took time from his task to indite letters. Proof that he kept in his desk, besides ruled paper on which to sketch his scores, other paper on which to communicate his thoughts and feelings to persons he knew well, comes to eye of the English-reading world in Verdi's letters, as picked out and arranged for publication by Franz Werfel and Paul Stefan, and as translated into English by Edward Downes.

The book, as a reading volume, contains a biographical essay by Mr. Werfel, and a brief autobiographical sketch which Verdi chanced at a certain moment in his career to dictate; and while the essay provides a convenient guide for the studious and the sketch an interesting documentary relic for the curious, the letters are the element of especial value to persons seeking to make acquaintance with the man who gave "Rigoletto" and "Aïda" to the world.

Verdi here sets a good example, no doubt, before other composers and before artists of whatever sort, in keeping imagination somehow identified with affection, and in causing vision and friendship to live along together. For with him, music, to borrow a word from the old theologians, had to be consubstantial with everyday existence; or a more current way of speaking, it had to be human.

One of the difficulties regarding the Verdi operas to a person who has only the ordinary facts provided by the shelves of music libraries to understand is how the texts managed to get written so that they perfectly suit the music. Anybody can see that the music never could have fitted words just as the librettist happened to design them. Such joinership could by no hazard take place. It is beyond belief that composer and dramatist could succeed in just having things happen that way. The letters clear the whole question up. Verdi himself had much to do with the poetry. He told the man collaborating with him precisely how a line here and there must go, in order that speech and song should properly jibe.

Then, when he got going well on an episode, like the triumphal scene in "Aïda," he felt anxious lest his music at a certain moment should sound like some familiar tune and would seem an imitation of an air out of the popular song books.

Verdi, briefly to note, was essentially his own librettist; and again, he made use of his friends to help him compose. He wrote his music with assistance. Most independent of men, he did nothing alone.

W. P. T.

Vaudeville Is Back

By John Beaufort

New York

"V" stands for victory — and, incidentally, for vaudeville. Since it is not chance that a largely neglected amusement form should re-emerge in a war period, the two words have something more in common than alliteration. The war found Broadway producers insufficiently prepared with the sort of breezy and light-hearted entertainment for which wars are supposed to produce an especial demand. So vaudeville was rescued from an unwilling retirement.

The renaissance may or may not be enduring. Perhaps it will last only until a sufficient number of satisfactory musical shows are launched. That the revival may spread is indicated by the fact that "Headliners of '42," with a cast headed by Bert Lahr, Joe E. Lewis, Bert Wheeler, and Frances Faye, has already opened in Chicago. One thing seems certain: those who gave up vaudeville as lost forever when the Palace Theater ended its career as a variety house in 1932 were mistaken. Vaudeville is back. Broadway is glad to welcome it, whether it is a transient or a steady lodger.

At the moment, there are two full-fledged vaudeville shows playing within two blocks of each other in the Times Square area: "Priorities of 1942," at the Forty-sixth Street Theater, and "Top-notchers," at the Forty-fourth Street Theater. On Monday, June 22, Ed Wynn will increase the number with his "Laugh, Town, Laugh," at the Alvin Theater.

Ability to command immediate audience attention and the skill to hold it are essential to the vaudeville performer. There is neither story nor continuity of mood to help support a variety artist. The vaudeville act—whether in the humble opening or the coveted next-to-closing "spot"—is on its own with only minutes to test itself against the friendly resistance of an audience which has come both to relax and to be entertained.

The vaudevillian's equipment includes timing, assurance, and "speed, kid, plenty of speed," as George M. Cohan puts it. The vaudevillian who knows his job moves in a tradition of tireless efforts for perfection. One needs only to encounter the jugglers of "Topnotchers" or the roller skaters of "Priorities of 1942" to realize what skill, speed, and dexterity can mean.

* * *

Artistry in vaudeville means the mastery of certain accomplishments the repetition of which will delight audiences who have seen the same accomplishments many times. When Noel Coward's vaudeville entertainer told his partner in the comic skit about vaudeville, "The Red Peppers," that "the act was good enough for my mum and dad—it's good enough for you," he was not exaggerating. Acts have gone on for years without substantial change.

As vaudevillians Jack Benny, Bob Hope, and Fred Allen could play their respective acts week after week from town to town. But when a comedian reaches millions of listeners in a single radiocast his material needs constant change. There is something impressive about the ability which keeps radio's top comedians in material as the weeks go by.

There is something equally impressive about the kind of accomplishment to which vaudeville dedicates itself—the doing of a certain thing unfailingly a certain way. It is fun to be fooled and surprised—but it is more fun to know. You will understand what I mean if you have watched fascinated as Jimmy Savo lights a match by kicking it over his head and then catches it in his mouth, as Gene Sheldon laboriously stitches his fingers with an imaginary thread, as Paul Hartman changes pace and face while Grace Hartman delivers her hilarious "dawncing" lecture, as Lou Holtz tells one of his rambling dialect anecdotes, as A. Robins pulls bunch after bunch of bananas out of the pockets that serve him for Amalthaea's horn, or as Gracie Fields commands an audience with "I'm boss 'ere."

* * *

These paragraphs scarcely hint at the wonders of vaudeville. Paul Draper taps to Scarlatti at "Priorities of 1942." Argentinita does Spanish dances at "Topnotchers," and Carmen Amaya will be the concert dancer in Mr. Wynn's company.

Vaudeville is back, with its virtuosity, its vulgarity, its foolishness, and its many skills. A few of its entertainers, like Hazel Scott and Zero Mostel, are newcomers. But there are many veterans like Willie Howard, Al Trahan, Smith and Dale, Red Donahue and his Mule, Phil Baker, and the Hartmans, who knew vaudeville in its flourishing days.

Australia Uses Native Talent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Darkened cities and closed concert halls provide an eloquent commentary upon Australia's position as a country in the front line of the Pacific war. In entertainment, as in matters of greater national urgency, the claims of civilians rank second to those of members of the fighting services. Many of the most promising young musicians have put aside artistic ambitions, orchestral players help man the ships which guard Australia's coastline, concert pianists do full-time work as government-employed typists, and ballet dancers drive ambulances or collect waste products for the Red Cross. Occasionally this enlisted talent is temporarily released by the authorities and the programs sponsored by the Australian Broadcasting Commission present soloists with unfamiliar titles. Signalman George White, former leader of the Sydney String Quartet, appeared as principal artist at the opening concert of the orchestral season of New South Wales.

Lieut. Isador Goodman, cinema pianist, regularly in camp as a "lecture-recitalist," is on the books as guest-artist with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, discarding his bravura repertoire for the tranquil reticence of Beethoven's fourth Concerto No. 4.

Although evening concerts and individual recital-giving are at a standstill, the Broadcasting Commission will arrange a series of orchestra matinees in each capital city. The almost complete absence of imported talent gives a great and overdue opportunity to Australian soloists, whose claims to partnership with artists from overseas received insufficient recognition in days of peace.

Among the aspirants are Alison Nelson, a 14-year-old pianist from Adelaide, who has given several successful broadcasts in the ABC Young Australia sessions; Lyndall Hendrickson, also from Adelaide, who appeared as solo violinist two years ago under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham; Joyce Greer of Melbourne, pianist; Harry Hutchins, a Brisbane-born violinist who gives able service to the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and who has done much to further the cause of chamber music; and Eunice Gardner, a Sydney pianist, who will take part in a performance of the Delius Concerto. Two Australian singers, Harold Williams and Arnold Matters, will appear at choral-orchestral concerts to be conducted by Bernard Heinze in Sydney and Melbourne. Mr. Heinze will also act as principal conductor of the orchestral seasons in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Perth. The French violinist, Jeanne Gautier, who is the only visiting artist announced, will appear in a presentation of the Stravinsky Concerto.

In the sphere of light opera, Johann Strauss' "Nightbirds" is having a successful run here under the direction of Clive Carey, formerly of Sadlers Wells Theatre (London). The concerts at the National Art Gallery have had to be abandoned this season, and the annual competitive festival at Ballarat has also been cancelled. The small musical societies are doing valiant work, however, and the Melbourne Conservatorium Orchestra, Hector Crawford, conductor, is giving open air concerts.

B. A.

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More Than Math Is Needed By Fliers

In announcing the program for apprentice seamen, Class V-1, who are to be trained as candidates for appointment as Naval Reserve fliers and deck officers, the U. S. Navy has listed the following principles and requirements as essential:

"1. General intellectual development.

V-1 plans of study should place primary emphasis upon the quality of the general course of study so that there will be no impairment of its structure, requirements or standards. In the opinion of the Navy, the first essential for each student is to pursue the major course of study best suited to his aptitudes; and in electing courses, and in studying them, to develop the following capacities:

(a) For reading intelligently, and for simple, lucid and concise expression;

(b) For sound, incisive, and well-ordered thought.

2. Specific Skills desired by the Navy.

The course of study must provide for developing. . . .

(a) Skill in swift, accurate mathematical computation, and in the solution of problems of elementary algebra, plane geometry and plane trigonometry;

(b) Skill in handling problems of general college physics; covering mechanics of solids, fluids and gases; light; and more fully heat, sound and electricity and their applications."

Progress at Principia

Some grown-ups profess to believe that discipline means sitting still and doing what one is told to do. That is what it meant when they went to school. But if they knew about it, they would respect the self-discipline exhibited by two boys who had been allowed to work alone on a project of interest to them. They failed to control themselves and broke a piece of school equipment. They had to earn four dollars to pay for it. But the next day found them working alone again, with more soberness and renewed determination. . . .

Giving Them Farm Experiences

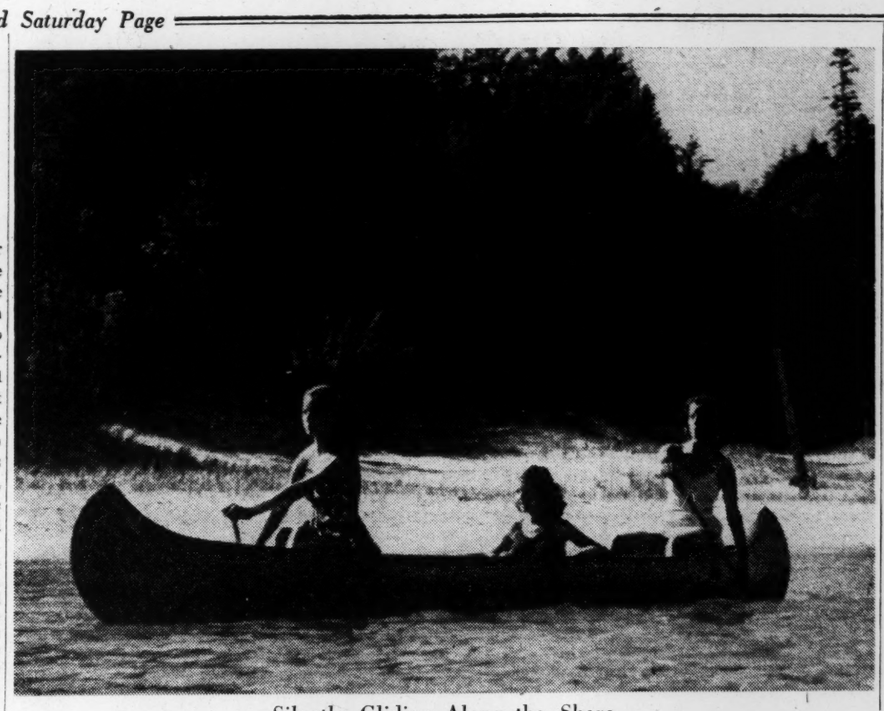
There are camps specializing in sailing, in horseback riding, in ranch experiences, in forestry, and in nature study. There are also camps which seek to give the children the natural farm experiences they would get if fortunate enough to be farm boys for a season. Camp Sangamon for Boys, in Pittsford, Vt., provides such experiences, and has ponies, horses, goats, and farm animals with which the campers become familiar. Haying and gardening, taking care of pets—these are some of the broadening aspects of life in such a camp.

The Vacation Camp as Part Of School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the last two decades, summer camping has become one of the vital educational influences of the United States. Exact statistics on the total program are difficult to obtain; however, there are approximately 20,000 camps of all types offering their values to about 3,000,000 persons of all ages. The American Camping Association in its directory of private camps lists 4,563 in the United States, Canada, and Hawaii. Besides this list, there are the camps which are conducted by Federal, state, county and municipal agencies; many camps are run by educational and church groups; there are welfare and leisure time groups which organize camps each season for their boys and girls. The 4-H Club Camps are now organized in all states of the Union. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, N. Y. A., and some public schools have camps. Newspapers, newsboy associations, park commissions, store organizations, and other groups maintain camps.

H. S. P.



Silently Gliding Along the Shore

Dipping paddle from a canoe is one of the unforgettable experiences of campers. These girls, members of Camp Kohahna in the northwoods on Lake Michigan, learn the beauty and strength of rich outdoor living, where the scenery is big and quiet, and friendship grows deep. All summer at a well-run camp, where outdoor life is balanced with crafts and human contacts, under well chosen camp counselors, can do wonders for a girl or boy in building wholesome educational experience.

Amateur Movies Taken Outside The U. S. A.

According to a letter published in Home Movies for April, 1942, the War Department is interested in amateur color films photographed outside the territorial limits of the United States. Do not send films until requested, but write to Motion Picture Section, The Engineer Board, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, giving full information as to the length of the film, country in which photographed, etc. A statement giving permission for duplication of selected scenes should be included with your letter.

News Letter
Ohio State University

For Radio Workshops

"The Radio Workshop in the High School," a 66 page mimeographed booklet, edited by George Jennings, is now available from the School Broadcast Conference, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, at 50 cents a copy. The booklet contains the following chapters: Introduction to Radio Workshop Units; Radio Broadcasting Develops; Script and Continuity Writing; Radio Speech; Radio Production; and a Bibliography. It should be of great value to teachers.

Education by Radio

As Others Hear You

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belmont, Mass.

Part of the training for leadership offered by the modern school includes effective speaking before a group, and one of the basic abilities prerequisite to good speaking is skill in manipulating the voice, including deliberate control of voice-tones, correct timing, and proper enunciation. A living example is seen in the person of the First Lady, whose radio talking has grown so much more effective with careful and constant tutoring.

Hearing Yourself

Growing in favor with modern educators, especially in the large schools of the Middle West, is the use of the recorded or phonograph record makers, by means of which the student speaker talks into a microphone and, immediately at the conclusion of his speech, hears his record played back to him. In this way he hears himself as others hear him, and thus gets the best possible criticism, which is self-criticism—a very rare privilege, since it is usually not given to us to get far enough above and behind the stage to see or hear ourselves upon it.

One of the few schools in the East to use the recorder in this manner is the Belmont Junior High School, where, since a recent graduating class made the school a gift of it, almost daily use is made of the machine.

Expenses are paid by the school, except that pupils in the experimental stage who want to record their voices for the fun of it are allowed that privilege. It costs about ten cents to record for two or three minutes on small discs. Students who have electric or orthophonic record-players at home take their records along to amaze families and friends, and later usually give them to the school sound-library for the edification of other pupils.

Interest Runs High

Pupils record readings of poetry, conversations, prepared lectures, interviews (recently a refugee guest from Budapest gave a short talk which was recorded for the students who couldn't be present that period to hear her personally), and sometimes songs. Several classes plan weekly periods with the recorder. The interest runs high, and almost immediate improvements are noted, the typical pupil-question being, "Is that my voice? Do I sound like that?"

E. D.

You Can Help Your Child Hold His Future Job

As parents we are all anxious that our children be happy in some future line of work. As American citizens we are likewise concerned that each child find the place in the world of work in which he can serve best. This concern on the part of all of us is necessary in a democratic way of life.

Is it not true, however, that we often fail to recognize the relationship of early home training to later success or failure in the world of work?

The results of many follow-up studies and surveys conducted both in the Chicago area by the Board of Education as well as those conducted in a good many other cities, are quite unanimous in indicating that poor employment adjustment can be traced more to inadequate home training than it can to inability to do certain work because of inadequate school training. . . .

Is not the ability to get along with each other developed at an early age? Recent surveys indicate how indispensable this trait is in an employment situation. Employees more than ever are forced to get along with each other if they may be considered successful in their vocational life.

We are working with others more than ever in the history of the world. This ability is developed in the home before a child meets a school situation. Parents hold the key to this indispensable quality needed in later life. Their own attitudes, their activities within the home, ways in which they help the child to assume some home and community responsibilities, and development of friendships within the home; all of these help to make or break the young person's later ability to get along with other people.

Does not the development of a good disposition have its roots in early home training? This trait also is rated by employers as being more significant than any record made in school. "They are not talking to each other today" is the greeting which many employers get when they deal with some employees who have doubtful dispositions. They would rather not talk. They would "blow up" if they did. Schools can only scratch the surface in trying to deal with this problem because essentially it is rooted in early home training. . . .

Do not early try-out experiences in the home do much to guarantee satisfactory adjustment in later life? A child who is given good opportunities to use his hands, to study and read under favorable circumstances, and to play under wholesome surroundings begins to guarantee later occupational adjustment. Concentration, patience, The ability to concentrate, patience, completing a job when it is once begun, neatness in doing the job; each of these qualities is extremely important. The basement workshop, the sewing room and kitchen, the play room, the reading facilities, the lights, the living room and den, all play a part in developing these traits which, in turn, are directly related to later work satisfaction.

Those other qualities of honesty, dependability, neatness, and courtesy are likewise rooted in early home training.

Lester J. Schloerb, Chicago Board of Education, in Your Child's World, The Bookhouse for Children.

Youthful Craftsmen

One of the fine things about the summer camp is the training in the arts and crafts provided under good teacher-counselors. These youngsters are doing metalcraft work, at Camp O-At-Ka, East Sebago, Maine.

Preparing Children for New Experiences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
California

The Family Forum

Dear Editor:

The letter from Mrs. D. F. L. from Western Australia which was printed in the Family Forum April 25, 1942, about preparing children for new experiences reminded me that this is also one of the techniques of modern education. As a teacher in a small rural school I have found this a helpful thing to do.

In studying our community this term we took a number of excursions in connection with the units on the community. Careful preparation was made quite a little while in advance each time. The plans included: making a list of things to look for, and also a list of questions to ask the person in charge of the place to be visited; making a small notebook to use in jotting notes on things of interest; writing letters to the person in charge to ask for a convenient time to make our visit, and writing letters to the parents to get permission to go on the excursion and to explain to them the purpose of the excursion.

After making these careful preparations it was found that the children gained a great deal from the excursions. We also found the people we asked to help very willing to co-operate and to give generously of their time. When we were studying transportation in our community we visited the railroad junction, and the station agent was very helpful in explaining all the interesting things that go on at a station. He even arranged a short ride in the engine for the children and took them through the caboose.

The school was invited to participate in a play day at a nearby school. It was the first play day that these children had experienced and I felt that this would be a very good opportunity for them because in a small school children do not have the opportunity to learn games that involve larger groups of children. Before leaving the school we had a discussion of the things that we wanted to remember. We listed on the blackboard such things as being willing to take part in a variety of games, watching out for the smaller children, trying to get acquainted with other children and being willing to take part in any group that we were asked to join. As this was a new experience it was carefully explained and the probable procedure gone over so that each child knew what to expect and what was expected of him. This was a most successful day and the children remembered the things that we talked about in preparation of the trip.

As a teacher, and a mother of two children I have found the Family Forum a great source of help and inspiration. (Mrs.) R. S.

A Saturday Column

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Fourth-Place Detroit Club Closes Invasion of Western Teams at Fenway Park

Tigers Expect to Climb In Series With Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a club which back in early April was tagged with uncertain pitching, had lost two thirds of its regular outfield in the draft and was experimenting at two infield berths, the Detroit Tigers have done very well. So well, in fact, that if Del Baker is able to take this current three-game week-end series from the Red Sox at Fenway Park, he has a good chance of returning to the city of many defense plants in the American League's number two spot.

Tomorrow afternoon, as the Detroit series closes with a twin bill, the Red Sox will be making their final home appearance until June 30, when they play a short stretch with the Senators and Yankees just prior to the All-Star Game intermission.

Several Changes

Since their first visit to Fenway Park, several items of interest have happened to the Tigers. Charley Gehringer, who started the season as a coach, is now on the active list and pinch hits occasionally. Young Charley Fuchs, a pitching sensation a few weeks ago, is now schooling in the Texas League. After watching Eric McNair and Bill Hitchcock at shortsop for a while, Baker planted the Little Rock rookie, Murray Franklin at the spot. Murray, who was a third baseman in the Southern League, was doing all right until he twisted a knee in the recent Yankee series.

Too, the Tigers the other day saw Doc Cramer, an old Fenway friend, get his 2,000th big league hit. Immediately thereafter Detroit critics admitted that "Crame" was just about the best all-around ball player the home club has had in the center garden for many years. Certainly they have had none who could throw better.

Bloodworth Stars

The Tiger pitching has supported Baker's contention that he is good enough to finish second or third. Take Tommy Bridges, for example. Who would have supposed that the veteran curve-ball specialist would sport a seven and one record a this stage of the race? Jimmy Bloodworth, from his second base post, has heard no cries of "We want Gehringer!" Jimmy, in a league without Joe Gordon and Bobby Doerr, would be famous at his post. He is a good hitter.

Pinky Higgins, in his 11th A. L. season, is holding up at third base. Because of this, Baker has had to keep young Don Ross on the bench. Big Rudy York, at 13 home runs, is giving Ted Williams, the leader, a battle. With the short left field barrier to shoot at, York has a chance to catch up this week end. However, Red Sox pitchers will do their best to discourage Rudy.

* * *

Briefs . . . Speaking of pitchers, Dick Newsome will probably go for Joe Cronin in one game of tomorrow's double-header, with either Lefty Judd or Tex Hughson in the other . . . Birdie Tebbetts, Tiger catcher, applied at Selfridge Field near Mt. Clemens, Mich., for a commission in the Army Air Corps. He was acceptable on the physical and educational sides, but was three years under the Army eligibility line of 30. Birdie is still 3-A in the draft . . . The Red Sox open a western tour on Tuesday by playing a night game at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis.

* * *

Tiger outfielders now in the Army are Hank Greenberg and Pat Mullin . . . The Braves are home Tuesday for the start of a three-game series with the Cincinnati Reds, with a double-header booked for Wednesday . . . The Stengels play two at Chicago tomorrow . . . Thursday is an open date in the Hub . . . Pittsburgh comes in for singles Friday and Saturday and a twin bill a week from tomorrow . . . The majors will probably do something about that unsoundly interpreted Sunday closing law, which now says that no ball can be thrown after 6:29.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	38	13	.745	
Boston	29	23	.558	9½
Cleveland	30	26	.536	10½
Detroit	31	27	.534	10½
St. Louis	28	29	.491	13
Chicago	20	32	.385	18½
Washington	21	34	.382	19
Philadelphia	23	36	.390	20

Results June 12

Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4.
New York-St. Louis (postponed).
Washington - Chicago (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	37	14	.725	
St. Louis	30	20	.600	6½
Cincinnati	28	26	.519	10½
New York	28	26	.519	10½
Pittsburgh	25	28	.472	13
Chicago	26	30	.464	13½
Boston	26	33	.441	15
Philadelphia	16	39	.291	23

Results June 12

St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Other games postponed.

Old Guard Back Again For Tourney

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO—The Old Guard competition, involving the standout stars of the late 'teens and '20's, probably will hold greater interest for the country's links enthusiasts than the actual battle for first place in the Hale America National Open.

It'll be a real sight for those on hand at Ridgemoor course in Chicago June 18-21 to see Bob Jones, Chick Evans, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Jock Hutchinson and the others jousting again.

For Top Money

Top money of $1,000 likely will go to one of today's scoring sensations, but those oldsters, so far as competitive golf goes, will be shooting the works for the scroll that goes to the victor in the Old Guard division.

This tournament, whose net proceeds will be divided between the Navy Relief Society and the USO, brings Jones out of retirement. Since he scored his grand slam in 1930, Bob has limited his active play to his own Augusta Masters' event. He's never been in the money there, chiefly because he wasn't tournament-tough, didn't have the touch around the greens.

Still Great

Sarazen, still a great battler when money is on the line, probably will pace the oldsters but Jones may not be far behind and may outscore all the others. His 67-71-67 in the qualifying rounds at Atlanta speak for his current scoring ability.

Another who has come out of retirement for this 72-hole medal play benefit event is Jock Hutchinson, who just a quarter of a century ago won a similar Open Patriotic Tournament at Philadelphia in 1917. Jock turned in a fine score of 292 to lead his field by seven strokes. He'll be the only leader, and perhaps the only player, from that tournament who'll play here.

Many Stars

Most of today's professional and amateur stars, some of them on furlough from the Army or Navy, will compete, with Sam Parks, former Open Champion, Jimmy Hines, Porky Oliver, Ray Billows, Walter Klein and Johnny Farrell, another former Open king, among the more conspicuous absentees.

Army Prepares for Football Season

Associated Press

Preparing Schedule for Army Relief Fund

Signing contracts for the seventh annual all-star football game which will be played between the all-Army team and the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds in New York, Sept. 12, for the joint benefit of the Army Emergency Relief and the New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund are (seated, left to right): John V. Mara, President of the New York Giants; Col. John Thomas Taylor of the Army Relief Fund, and Ray McCarthy, civilian co-ordinator of sports for A. E. R. Looking on is Stanley Woodward, Sports Editor of the New York Herald Tribune and director of the game.

Another Outstanding Golfer At State Association Helm

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having called attention at sundry times to the golfing abilities of the Massachusetts Golf Association's President, Lieut.-Com. Melville P. Merritt, it is about time to remark that since Merritt went to Washington in the service and the duties of his golfing office devolved upon the Vice-President, W. O. (Bill) Blaney, the State association still has at the helm a golfer of parts. Fact is that Blaney won the State championship in 1934, was runner-up in 1930 an '32, and won the New England title in 1928.

Moreover, in 1932 he went to the third round of the national amateur at Baltimore, and in the second round vanquished Gus Moreland at the fourth extra hole in one of the upsets of that tournament, seeing that Moreland was right in his prime and one of the title favorites. It might be remarked that at the fourth extra hole, Moreland missed one of those tiny putts such as Byron Nelson did against Jim Turnesa in the recent P. G. A. championship, as one more example of what can happen to the best in these tense encounters and one more reason for the P. G. A. contemplated ruling that all putts be holed.

Name Perpetuated

Only one other Massachusetts Golf Association President ever had such distinction as Blaney in a national, that was Henry H. Wilder, M. G. A. prexy in 1917 and 1918, during the World War. His name deserves to be perpetuated in red letters for all time in the record books, for it was in 1908 that he went to the 41st hole against Walter J. Travis, the first match that ever went that far in the national. That was after Wilder had beaten H. B. MacFarland, one of the best of the Philadelphia amateurs, at the first extra hole in the first round.

Though Bill Blaney has practically dropped out of open tournament play and championships, he apparently has lost little of his old skill, for in club tournaments at Brae Burn this season he has had a 72, two 74's, and a 75, sparkling contributions on a course which rates as one of the toughest scoring layouts in the country. Those scores, incidentally, have netted him some war bonds, for such is the form of prizes at Brae Burn this season.

Lowery Here

Another former Massachusetts amateur champion, on a flying visit to Boston this week, is Eddie Lowery, now a resident of San Francisco. It need hardly be told to those golfers acquainted with Eddie's golfing career that one of his first visits was to Francis Ouimet's office, for he was Ouimet's caddie in that famed national open of 1913, a lad of 10 years and not much bigger than the bag of clubs he toted.

Fourteen years after that international affair at The Country Club, Lowery won the Massachusetts amateur championship at Charles River. He was runner-up to Fred Wright, Jr., at Winchester in 1931 and to Joe Lynch at Worcester in 1933. Since he took up residence in San Francisco he has played little tournament golf, but last year he won the California Automobile Association title from a field which had some really fine golfers. In the semifinals he went to the turn in 34 and was two under par when he downed Ernie Coombs, a chap who in the national sectional qualifications two years ago registered a pair of 68's. In the automobile final, Lowery was 35 out in defeating Ralph Hoffman, all this on the famous Pebble Beach course where the national amateur was played in 1929, the time Bobby Jones went down before Johnny Goodman. Lowery's swing never has been what could be termed stylish, but his competitive spirit is second to none.

Remote Courses Suffer

Queried on how the war has affected golf on the West Coast, Lowery says that the municipal courses, most of them within short rides by street cars and other public conveyances, are doing fairly well, but the more remote private courses undoubtedly are suffering, because the people of the Pacific Coast are much more war conscious, in his opinion, than the people of the East and many other sections and seem much more disposed to co-operate to the fullest degree with the government's appeal to conserve tires.

The war-mindedness out there is only natural, Lowery says, for a variety of reasons. They have blackouts regularly, which naturally drives home the fact that the bombing threat is real, and serious; they have listened to the threats that the Japanese were confident of taking Hawaii and then moving right in on the United States proper; they had plenty of uneasiness about the thousands of Japanese in their midst, until the government relieved them of that uneasiness. For those, and other reasons, they are disposed to back up to the full the government and local authorities in any steps that contribute to their protection, or which help in carrying on the war with the utmost efficiency.

Barney Ewell Out of NCAA Competition

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13 (AP)—Southern California was well on its way to its eighth-straight N. C. A. A. track title today as the meet moved into the finals.

The favorites, with the notable exception of Penn State's great Negro sprinter, Barney Ewell, came through intact last night in the preliminaries which saw the Trojans qualifying 16 men for the finals tonight. Ewell's hopes for three straight 100 and 220 championships were blasted when he dropped out of the meet with a pulled leg tendon.

Feature Races

Attention today focused on the mile and half mile.

In the mile Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U., defending champion, will be pitted against such stars as Leroy Weed of Southern California, runnerup last year, and last year's fourth and sixth place winners, Paul Kendall of Indiana and Robert Ginn of Nebraska, respectively.

Campbell Kane of Indiana is expected to get plenty of competition in the half mile from Bill Lyda of Oklahoma who has to his credit a 1:49.7 mark, achieved in a relay. Because of the small number who arrived for the starter's call preliminaries were not run in this event yesterday.

Easy Victories

Hal Davis, vaunted California speedster, loafed to easy victories in heats of the 100 and 220, but his 21.9 time in the 220 trailed a 21.7 by Leo Tarrant, Alabama State Teachers, in the second heat. Davis ran the 100 in 9.8, with Jack Trout, Southern California, grabbing the second heat in 10 flat.

Bob Wright of Ohio State also won both his hurdle heats, the highs in 14.6 against a 14.5 turned in by William Cummins, Rice, in the second heat, and the lows in 24.1.

Hoosier Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's 1942 football players may show up for their games in any one of numerous color combinations now possible at I. U.

The 1942 Hoosiers will be equipped with full uniforms in red, white and black. You figure out the various combinations Bo McMillin could decide upon next fall.

Warmerdam's Name Is First To Appear on Hunter's List

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Manager-Coach Charles F. Hunter of The Olympic Club has released the names of the athletes who will represent this internationally-famous organization at the national A. A. U. track and field championships at Randall's Island, New York, June 19-20. At the head of the list is the one and only Cornelius Warmerdam who will defend his pole vault title which he won in 1940 and 1941, and will also strive to exceed his present record of 15 feet 7¾ inches made at Modesto, California, May 23. Next on the list is Harold Davis, Californias greatest sprinter of the day and present A. A. U. 200-meter champion, who will attempt to repeat his great double of 1940 when he won the 100-meters in 10.3 and the 200-meters in 20.4.

Others on the Olympian roster (and their major victories) include — (javelin) Boyd Brown, 1939-40-41 A. A. U.; Martin Biles, 1941 National Collegiate and Bob Biles, 1942 Pacific Coast Conference. Art Cazares, 1942 California Intercollegiate 2-mile; Bob Madrid, 1942 C. I. 1-mile; Ralph Dewey, 1942 P. C. C. 2-mile; Ed Hertel, 1942 P. C. C. 220-yard low hurdles; Richie Browning, 1942 Pacific Association 220-yard low hurdles; Phil Fox, 1942 P. A. discus; and Tom Montgomery, 1942 P. A. 56-lb weight. In addition, Herb Michaels will compete in the shotput, George Stevens in the 400-meters and Connie Varnack in the high jump.

The Olympic Club

Readers of this column may wonder why it is that athletes like Harold Davis and other university stars represent The Olympic Club and not their schools at the national A. A. U. meet. The reason is that while the universities of Northern California have made important contributions to the advancement of track and field, they invariably make no provision for their athletes to compete in the national meet or to continue in competition after graduation.

The Olympic Club realized years ago that this condition was detrimental to track and started to organize teams of the best available athletes of this region (whether they were members of the club or not) and have continued this laudable practice to the present day. From 1924 through 1941, about 200 athletes were sent to the national A. A. U. outdoor championships. Many were from Stanford, others from the University of California, the University of Southern California, Fresno State College, San Jose State, the University of California at Los Angeles, Washington State and the University of Oregon.

Given Opportunity

Of the 79 athletes who among them won 106 national A. A. U. junior and senior titles from 1909 through 1941, hardly one would have had the opportunity to compete if The Olympic Club had not assumed the responsibility of organizing the teams and furnishing the necessary expense money. Obviously, if The Olympic Club had not shown its interest in track and field competition in such a practical manner, the standard of achievement in the United States would not have been so high in many of the events, particularly in the pole vault.

It was not until three years after graduating from Fresno State College that Cornelius Warmerdam began his amazing sequence of 15-feet-and-higher vaults. Had it not been the policy of The Olympic Club to organize and finance a team each season, the chances are that the athletic world would never have known that up in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains was a school teacher who could vault 15 feet and higher. There were no other organizations in this region encouraging athletes to continue in competition, and consequently it was The Olympic Club that made it possible for Warmerdam to spread the name of American athletics throughout the athletic world with special emphasis on the pole vault.

Honor Roll

The Olympic Club's roll of honor of athletes who have either tied or established new world's records reads like a few pages from America's "Track-and-Field Who's Who." Here is the distinguished list:

Ralph Rose, 16-lb. shot, 51 feet, San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1909; George Horine, high jump, 6ft. 7in., Stanford, May 18, 1912; Eddie Beeson, high jump, 6-7 5-16, Berkeley, May 2, 1914; George Parker, 220 yards (tied), 21.0 1-5, Fresno, Oct. 2, 1914; J. K. Norton, 440-yard hurdles, 54.0 1-5, Pasadena, June 26, 1920; Walter Marty, high jump, 6-9⅛, Stanford, April 28, 1934; Ben Eastman, 880, 1:49.8, Princeton, N. J., June 16, 1934; George Varoff, pole vault, 14-6½, Princeton, July 4, 1936; Elroy Robinson, 800 meters and 880 yards, 1:49.6, Randall's Island, N. Y., July 11, 1937; Lester Steers, high jump, 6-11, Los Angeles, May 16, 1941; Harold Davis tide), 100 meters, 10.2, Compton, June 6, 1941; Grover Klemmer, 400 meters, 46s., Philadelphia, June 29, 1941; Cornelius Warmerdam, pole vault (indoors), 15-7¼, Boston, Feb. 14, 1942; (outdoors) 15-7¾, Modesto, May 23, 1942.

H. Archie Richardson

Sports Around the Hub

Ski Trophy to Boston Man

The National Ski Patrol System Trophy for the year 1942 has been awarded to Robert Livermore, Jr., of Boston, by officials of the National Ski Association. The trophy was awarded to Mr. Livermore for "exemplifying in the highest degree the qualities of the true patrolman," as well as for having exhibited "unusual leadership" in organizing and popularizing skiing throughout the East.

The trophy is a handwrought Chilean silver platter which was presented this winter to the National Ski Association by a group of South American skiers, who were brought to the United States under the auspices of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The trophy is fittingly inscribed in Spanish "To the best friend of the mountains."

* * *

First-seeded pair of Harris Everts and Gardnar Mulloy, the latter competing in his last tourney before reporting to Annapolis as a Naval Reservist, reached the semifinal round of the Middlesex Bowl tennis championships yesterday. The team defeated Guy Garber and Harold Soule, 6-2, 6-1. Mulloy faced Garber in a singles semifinal today.

* * *

Defending champions Bill and George Fuller bowed out of the Salem invitation four-ball yesterday in a second-round match, an un-heralded pair, Herb Chase of Colonial and Leo O'Connor of United Shoe whipped them 2 and 1.

* * *

Harvard and Princeton have clinched berths in the McMillan Cup yacht finals to be held next week at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, next week. The Crimson won two races yesterday at Marblehead with George O'Day, national 110-class champion, as skipper, and Dave Noyes, Long Island favorite, the crew.

* * *

Arlington high school and Natick high met this afternoon at Braves Field for the Eastern state interscholastic baseball championship. Arlington advanced to the final yesterday by defeating Braintree, 9 to 2, and Natick shutout Attleboro, 8 to 0.

* * *

Ted Williams, Red Sox outfielder, told the Camp Devens team that when he got into the Navy he guessed he would have to do some "hittin' for that sailor team" to avenge the 5-0 beating administered to Bob Feller, when the latter pitched for Quonsett against Devens.

Lamanno Batted In Seven Runs In One Inning

Ray Lamanno once drove in 7 runs in one inning!

He hit two homers, one with the bases filled, the other with two aboard. Nobody's ever done that in 80 years of major league history unless you count the old American Association, in which Ed Cartwright of the St. Louis Browns performed Lamanno's feat Sept. 23, 1890.

The husky young Californian did it in the Western Association in 1939, when he was a kid catcher with Pat Patterson's Muskogee Reds. It was a great record to make, a one-man Centennial Year celebration, but what's more to the point here and now is Cincinnati's Reds, and Lamanno is among the leaders of the National League in batting!

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Hit two doubles and a single, driving in two runs and scoring winning tally against Braves.

Russ Christopher, Athletics—Checked Indians on one hit in three innings of relief to save victory for A's.

Mort Cooper, Cardinals—Tossed five-hitter to beat Phils.

Many Skeet Stars in Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn.—The nation's high-ranking skeet shooters, with their keen eyes and marksmanship, are sharing their skill this year with the armed forces.

Demand for instructors has led more than a score of the big-league trap and skeet stars into uniform. Skeet, which features rapidly flying targets from varying angles, is widely used in training pilots and gunners for the air corps. Primary gunnery instruction includes both trap and skeet shooting. Swinging and "leading" the gun in front of the clay targets is excellent practice for bagging Heinkels and Zeros, teachers explain.

This year's Great Eastern Championship, skeetdom's leading classic, will feature a special Army and Navy title event for contestants in uniform. Many previous winners at the annual Lordship, Conn., proceedings are expected to turn up garbed in khaki or navy blue. The shoot, scheduled for June 19, 20, and 21 at the Remington Gun Club here, will offer also a military telegraphic event for service teams representing Army and Navy air force training stations.

Among the leading skeet and trap shots now with the colors are Lieut. Commander F. R. Kelly, U. S. N., three-time All-America Skeet captain; Lieut. George T. Deyoe, U. S. N. R., 1941 Great Eastern All-Bore champion; Capt. Bob Canfield and Dick Shaughnessy of the U. S. Army, other Great Eastern titlists. Also in the services are Col. Ralph Scott, Col. E. A. MacMillan, Capt. Jules P. Cuenin, Lieut. Stanley Meadows, Lieut. Charlie Seymour, Lieut. Chuck Wisner, Lieut. Harry Green, Lieut. Burt Liese, Lieut. Doug. Hadden, Lieut. Bill Ragsdale, and Jack Dominey.

Also, Capt. Bob Stringfellow, Lieut. Russell Aiken, Lieut. Mac Allen, Private Ed Lee, Private Charlie McClung, Private Bob Henderson, Private F. D. Missildine, Private Theodore Monaco, S. L. Hutcheson, Private Ed. Williams, Private Sam Nickerson, Maj. J. B. Grier, Lieut. Jim Crossman, Lieut. Howard Kaslin, Major Frank Keesling, Ken Conrow, and Capt. William Quinn.

Minor Leagues

Results June 12

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 3, Montreal 2.
Newark 3, Toronto 2.
Syracuse 3-1, Buffalo 2-3.
(Only games played).

American Association

Louisville 3-2, Milwaukee 2-4.
St. Paul 2-10, Toledo 1-7.
Indianapolis 1-2, Kansas City 0-1 (first game, 11 innings).
Minneapolis 10-1, Columbus 1-6.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 5, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 3-3, Seattle 2-2.
Hollywood 9, Portland 3.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 1.

Texas League

Dallas 4-1, Fort Worth 1-3.
San Antonio 6-0, Houston 5-4 (first game, 12 innings).
Shreveport 5, Beaumont 4.
Tulsa 2, Oklahoma City 1.

Southern Association

Memphis 4, Little Rock 3.
Chattanooga 5-3, Atlanta 1-5.
Nashville 15, Knoxville 9.
New Orleans at Birmingham, postponed.

Eastern League

Binghamton 1, Elmira 0.
Scranton 4, Springfield 0.
Other games postponed.

A few years ago, Connie Mack said pitching was 65 per cent of the game. This year he insists it is 90 per cent.

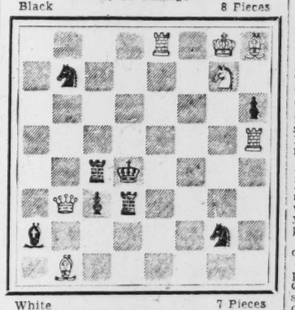
Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

June 13, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2461

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



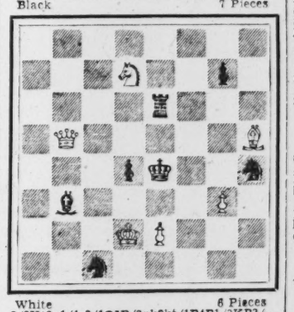
White 7 Pieces
4R1KB/1kt4Kt1/7p/7R/2rk4/1Qpr4/-b5kt1/1B6

White to play and mate in two
(Second Honors, American Chess Bulletin, 1941.)

Problem No. 2462

By Walter Jacobs, Philadelphia

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
8/3Kt2p1/4r3/1Q5B/3pk2kt/1B4P1/3KP3/-2kt5

White to play and mate in three
(Specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor by the talented young composer.)

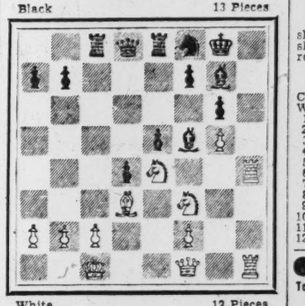
Solutions to Problems

No. 2459. R-B3
No. 2460. 1 Kt-K6 KxKt
2. R-K2ch
1 K-K5
2. B-Kt6ch
1. P-Kt6
2. Kt/Kt7-B5

End-Game No. 618. After Black played 1 . . . P-QB4, White wins with 2 PxP, KtxP; 3 BxKt, PxB; 4 Q-Kt4, K-R; 5 RxKt. Resigns.

End-Game No. 619

Black 13 Pieces



White White to play and win 12 Pieces
(Richter-Abramavicius, Hamburg, 1930.)

Alain White's Problem Award

Second Installment

Second Prize, No. 2415, Mansfield. It is an unusual event in these days of complex two-ers when the first two prizes of an important contest like this are won by problems with only 15 men; yet here is another 15-man gem. The construction is extraordinarily sophisticated, the Black Queen having six moves, which produce six variations. When 1 . . . QxB and QxR, Black unpins one of his men, and White must mate by capture, a very original thought. Another battery mate follows 1 . . . QxKt. There is a self-block when 1 . . . Q-B5. How all this is blended so accurately, with Mansfield's fairy touch, will remain a delight to the solver in years to come, when more highly complex blends have been forgotten.

Third prize, No. 2413, Gamage. The most original problem of the contest thematically—Black's main defenses combining mutual pins of White and Black after 1 . . . QxP(B3) and RxQ, with delightfully fresh shut-off mates following. The construction once again is masterly, and the idea is presented with perfect crispness. (To be continued.)

Rapid Transit Championship

A new event, the national rapid transit championship, is planned for the afternoon and evening of July 4th, L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation announces. The limit will be ten seconds a move.

Although this may seem very fast for the masters who generally are in time trouble in tournament play at 35 or 40 moves in two hours, the masters are invariably proficient when they have to move quickly.

Alekhine Game

Alekhine participated in a tournament at Munich in the early stages of the war. He was able to place second, tied with Lundin, of Sweden, a point and a half below Stoltz, also of Sweden.

The game below shows now he disposed of Bogoljubow, twice defeated by him in challenge matches for the world's championship.

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine	Bogoljubow	Alekhine	Bogoljubow
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 P-KR4	Q-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 KtxQP	B-Q2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 R-KB	Q-K2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	26 B-Kt6	P-B3
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	27 P-K5	B-K4
6 Castles	P-QKt4	28 R/B1-K	Kt-B5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	29 Kt-B3	RxR
8 Kt-Q5	Castles	30 RxR	Kt-K4
9 P-B3	Kt-QR4	31 Q-Kt6	B-B
10 KtxBch	QxKt	32 R-Kt3	R-Q
11 B-B2	P-B4	33 B-B2	R-Q3
12 P-Q3	P-KR3	34 B-Kt3ch	K-R2
13 Kt-R4	P-Q4	35 B-B2ch	P-Kt3
14 Q-B3	B-Kt3	36 Q-Kt8	KtxKtch
15 PxP	KtxP	37 RxKt	Q-K8ch
16 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	38 R-B	Q-K6ch
17 P-KB4	PxP	39 K-R	Q-K7
18 BxP	KtxB	40 QxR	QxRch
19 RxKt	Q-Kt4	41 K-R2	B-B4
20 Q-B2	QR-Q	42 Q-B7ch	K-R
21 Kt-B5	R-Q4	43 Q-Kt8ch	K-R2
22 P-Q4	PxP	44 B-Kt3	Resigns

Game From the Championship

This game, from the national championship concluded in New York late in April, shows how I. Chernev defeated the Chicago representative in a Queen's Pawn Game.

Queen's Pawn

Chernev	Hahlbohm	Chernev	Hahlbohm
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 BxPch	KxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	14 Q-K4ch	K-Kt
3 P-K3	P-QB4	15 QxKt	B-B
4 P-B3	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-Kt5	B-K3
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	17 Q-K4	P-Kt3
6 QKt-Q2	B-K2	18 Q-KR4	B-Kt2
7 Castles	Castles	19 B-K3	Q-R3
8 Q-K2	R-K	20 Kt-B5	Q-B5
9 PxP	BxP	21 Q-R7ch	K-B
10 P-K4	P-K4	22 QKtxB	PxKt
11 PxP	KtxP	23 QxP	Kt-Q
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	24 Kt-R7ch	Resigns

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

FRUIT and NUT MUFFINS

So popular are these delicious and nourishing muffins that we serve them every day, all day. Made of the finest of whole wheat flours, with nuts, fruits and honey, they are indeed a balanced food of the most approved sort.

5¢ each

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
GARDEN NOW OPEN
Special Sunday Dinner 95c
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Visit the New, Modern
MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheons and Dinners

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For Luncheon or Dinner —
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

Walter's Restaurant
AT COOLIDGE CORNER
SIZZLING STEAKS, CHOPS
LOBSTERS Our Specialty
LUNCHES from 45c Afternoon Tea
DINNERS from 80c with Music
1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7908
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr. N. V. DRAKE, Pres.

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON from 45¢ DINNER from 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ESTABLISHED 1899
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

Coach Can Practice What He Preaches

By the Associated Press

East Lansing, Mich.

The Michigan State varsity fencing team knows now that Coach Charles Schmitter can practice what he preaches.

Schmitter recently challenged the entire varsity squad of nine, took them one at a time and scored an 18-9 victory. The contest lasted more than two hours and Schmitter was still going strong at the finish even though he has been out of active competition for years.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0890

Commerce and Finance

Higher Tax on Phone Service, Life Insurance Asked in House

Business and Industry

Babson Sees Youth Facing Opportunities

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—As in some recent past years, school and college graduates are not faced this month with prospects of unemployment. The majority of male graduates will shortly enter some branch of the armed services. For those having a deferred status, jobs will be plentiful with government agencies and armament industries taking the cream. Young women, too, who desire employment also have little concern. The status of women in business and industry has grown rapidly. Even without the war, many girls would find jobs open to them today which a few years ago would have been thought impossible for them to hold down.

How I envy the young people now graduating from school and college. They will play a most important part in our future progress. Young people who have reached the age of majority and have completed their formal schooling can make of their future exactly what they are willing to put into the effort. While circumstances have much to do with success in any field, nevertheless hard work, concentration and good personal habits are still responsible for the difference between success and failure. Above everything else, the ability to recognize the signs of the times and the openings they provide is of prime importance.

The Part You Will Play

If you are old enough to graduate from college you are old enough to put aside childish thoughts and habits. You are old enough to act like men and women. It is to you youngsters facing bravely a new world that I want seriously to write this week: I have said before that I envy you. My reasons are as follows:

1. You will have been a factor in saving the good things of this world against the gangsters of Europe and Asia.
2. You will be acquainted with the new Defense Industry which will continue an important factor after the war.
3. You will belong to the world's leading and greatest nation, when, after the war, all the world looks to us for guidance.
4. You will see the airplane coming into its own, carrying passengers and freight to all parts of the world, revolutionizing commerce.
5. You can have a part in reforming and rebuilding democracy; in fact the veterans of World War II may control politics.
6. You will enjoy a more sensible standard of living with much of the present foolishness and waste eliminated.
7. If you are an expert on some phase of business, with a real helpmeet for a wife, you need have no financial worries.
8. You will enjoy new inventions, new products, and new processes not yet discovered. These will give further new openings.
9. You are fortunate to enter business without the handicaps of having been trained in the "good old days" which your parents miss.
10. Most important of all, you will witness a great spiritual awakening in which I sincerely hope you will take a most active part.

A Way of Life

Of course, much depends on the length of the war. It may last some years or it may be over within twelve months. One thing I am certain, namely, the longer it lasts, the greater opportunities it will offer to those who are alert and anxious to be of real service. Right now young people can render great service by keeping calm and helping others from getting excited.

After the war, much pressure will be brought upon you to join this group or that group. The age-old question of world expansion or national isolation will again come up. Blocs of one kind or another will be formed. Labor problems will again be in the forefront. Even if many of the Administration's wartime powers are revoked, new social order schemes will arise to take their place. My advice is to avoid all of these.

Go quietly about your business, keep your own counsel, be not talked into or against any faction. Such cycles come and go. During the coming one there will be marvelous chances for the young people who keep their eyes and ears open, their life clean, and their mouth shut!

Non-Farm Realty Foreclosures Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Non-farm real estate foreclosures in April totaled only 3,856, as compared with the 3,925 cases reported for March and 5,445 for April a year ago, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration economists reported. The April figures are only slightly above the 15-year low record of 3,630 cases reported in February.

During the first four months of 1942, the report said, "there were 15,411 foreclosure cases, as compared with 21,519 for the same period of last year. This decrease of 28 per cent is even more favorable when compared with the 14 per cent decline which occurred in the similar period of 1941 as compared with 1940.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

Dividend

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable July 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 p. m., June 23, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

June 12, 1942.

To Study Rubber

Bolivar

Dr. Harlan L. Trumbull

Chosen by the B. F. Goodrich Co. to head a research project to study the present sources of rubber in North America and to hunt for new materials. Dr. Trumbull has been manager of the company's chemical research department since 1922.

Construction In May 23 P. C. Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of May the volume of construction contracts was the second largest on record, having been exceeded only in August, 1941. The May total of building and engineering contracts let in the 37 eastern states was $673,517,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was 35 per cent greater than the total for the preceding month and 23 per cent greater than the total for May, 1941.

Since the large May volume represented principally war construction, it was natural that non-residential building and heavy engineering work should predominate. Non-residential building contracts amounted last month to $297,885,000, compared with $234,939,000 in the preceding month and with $202,492,000 in May of last year.

Heavy engineering contracts (public works and utilities) reached a total of $227,668,000 last month, compared with $101,706,000 in April and with $144,934,000 in May of last year.

Residential building contracts (including army and war-worker barracks along with the other usual types of housing) amounted to $147,964,000 last month, compared with $162,097,000 in April and $201,274,000 in May, 1941.

The cumulative total of construction contracts for the first five months of this year, $2,533,461,000, represents a 26 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1941.

Other five-month comparisons are as follows: Non-residential building, 40 per cent over 1941; residential building, nearly 8 per cent over 1941; heavy engineering construction, 32 per cent over last year.

Wool Conservation Order Is Extended Until Next August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has extended its wool conservation order until August 2, allocating supplies of new wool for July on substantially the same basis as the allocations made for the second quarter of the year.

Explaining the extension, Kenneth Marriner, chief of the WPB wool section, said WPB planned issuance of a new order providing for wool allocations for civilian use over a six-months period.

"It is better to start such an allocation in August than in July, because July is between seasons," he observed. "July is normally a run-out on fall lines. August fits the season better than July for starting a six-monts allocation."

Under the extended order, new wool for military use continues unrestricted. New wool for civilian use is allocated as follows:

On the worsted system, six per cent of the manufacturer's basic quarterly poundage.

On woolen and other systems, 3 per cent of the basic quarterly poundage.

Canadian Newsprint Output Drops in May

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian production of newsprint in May amounted to 251,831 tons and was 32,936 tons or 11.6 per cent below the same month in 1941, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Production represented 68.0 per cent of capacity as against 75.0 per cent in April and 75.1 in May, 1941. Shipments were 14,612 tons in excess of production and stocks held by Canadian manufacturers were reduced accordingly.

The association announced that shipments amounted to 266,443 tons or 24,669 tons less than in May, 1941. Shipments to the United States declined 4.5 per cent and to overseas 42.6 per cent. Shipments to Canada increased 1.1 per cent.

House Group Boosts Tax On Phone Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee boosted the total of its new revenue bill to $6,201,000,000 by deciding to increase the taxes on telegraph and telephone bills, life insurance companies and photographic equipment.

Thus, with consideration of the Treasury's recommended $8,700,000,000 tax program virtually complete, the committee was about $2,500,000 short of the goal which Secretary Henry Morgenthau has said was the minimum that should be raised in additional revenue.

These tentative actions were taken by the committee before it adjourned over the week-end, preparatory to discussing a group of minor matters and possibly the question of a general sales tax.

The present telephone toll service charge of 5 cents on a charge of from 24 to 50 cents was changed to a flat 20 per cent tax on the amount of the toll. The 10 per cent tax on telegraph and cable messages was increased to 15 per cent. Estimated yield in additional revenue, $26,800,000.

The present 6 per cent tax on local telephone bills was increased to 10 per cent. Estimated yield, $36,800,000.

The present 10 per cent tax on manufacturers' sales of photographic equipment was raised to 25 per cent, except on cameras weighing more than four pounds, which are exempt. Estimated yield, $10,800,000.

Method of figuring tax on life insurance companies was revised, with substitution of a "reserve and other policy liability deduction" for the present reserve earnings deduction. Estimated yield, $40,000,000.

Mutual insurance companies other than life are exempt if they do not have more than $100,000 in assets or more than $50,000 a year in income.

It was decided to repeal excise taxes on washing machines, optical equipment, electric signs and advertising devices and rubber articles because, Representative Jere Cooper (D), Tennessee, said, it had been found that they had produced little revenue.

It was announced that the Treasury had withdrawn its original request that the 4½ per cent tax on transportation by pipe line be increased to 10 per cent.

NICB Urges U. S. Drop Embargo On Argentine Beef

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Declaring that mutual interest calls for closer cooperation between the United States and Argentina, the National Industrial Conference Board stressed that removal of the American embargo on Argentine fresh beef would salve Argentine pride, eliminate a potent propaganda element used by Axis adherents in that nation, and bring greater wartime collaboration in the matter of supplies between the two countries.

Argentina's dependence upon the United States for supplies and markets will become so great, due to the war, that Buenos Aires is not likely to oppose Washington's interests to the point of incurring active displeasure, the Board's Division of Industrial Economics holds. It stresses, however, that with proper co-ordination, Argentina could furnish the United States with many vital war products, including tungsten, linseed oil, hides, tanning materials, wool and canned beef.

The Board cautions Washington to take cognizance of Latin-American jealousies in its dealings, remarking that "with an armament loan of $17,000,000 furnished by the United States, Uruguay is constructing a huge naval air base which will command the trade route to the Rio de la Plata."

"Argentina is fearful of the extension of the military influence of the United States in the River Plata area, a development which is more or less welcomed by its weaker neighbor, Uruguay," the report holds.

The Argentina press, it adds, has been conspicuously pro-democratic, pro-English, pro-United States and anti-fascist, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the good-neighbor policy have been extremely popular despite the government's Axis leanings.

Reserve Finds Department Stores Are Well Stocked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department stores, the Federal Reserve Board said, seem to have unusually large stocks of most of the items consumers want.

A survey of inventories in the stores showed that on April 30 the value of stocks was 60 per cent more than a year ago. The size of these stocks, it was indicated, will delay the time when shortages of some items will occur because of conversion of civilian industries to war production.

The board concluded "there seemed to be unusually large stocks of men's and boys' wear; piece goods, particularly woolen dress goods; home furnishings, except major household appliances; small wares; and miscellaneous items, such as toys and games, sporting goods, luggage, and the like."

Basement departments were especially well stocked, and hosiery, home furnishings (except refrigerators) and sporting goods shelves also had some of the most amply stocked shelves.

Advertising's Role Weighty Despite War Restrictions

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

That the average citizen should be vitally interested in the maintenance, virility and even extension of advertising may have hardly occurred to one in a dozen, since the consumer is unlikely to regard the question as a whole unless his own needs are patently involved. But there are today such vast changes in everyday living, or changes just ahead, that it behooves the observer to evaluate the institutions on which he relies for service or information. Advertising is such an institution.

The whole economy is headed for a scarcity of civilian goods and services on which advertising has mainly depended in the past. The value and use of this medium of persuasion has been questioned by some, depreciated by others and openly attacked by prominent people.

Advertising has been impelled as a profession to reassert its usefulness and place as a vital part of modern business, as a force in the dissemination of information, as an influence in determining individual and even collective action, and as a means of ascertaining the public's wants in order to go about satisfying them. It has felt it necessary not only to reply to those voices which repeat old charges that it has abused its power or functions, that it has exaggerated various claims, or dealt in half-truths, that it has side-stepped its social reponsibilities, but that it is losing its reason for existence in a war period, that advertising and the art of selling in a simon-pure buyer's market tends to be an anomaly and could well be dispensed with as a non-justifiable charge against production costs, and that it lends itself too readily to anti-trust law infractions.

Misuse of Power

To the student, these accusations have no greater validity than the charge that some beneficent forces are or have been misused and therefore should be put in shackles or done away with. It is bootless to deny that among the thousands of news organs are numerous instances of statements to which a discerning person may take exception. These occur for the most part in papers or magazines whose standards leave a good deal to be desired, whose notions of good taste or even probity are questionable.

There are, of course, those who peddle untruths in order to sell a gullible public products that have little or dubious value or may even be harmful. But the law is constantly on the trail of such unscrupulous interests and their operations are generally short-lived. The Federal Trade Commission, the Better Business Bureaus in the nation's big cities and the Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America have been increasingly effective in the elimination of objectionable forms of advertising.

False or deceptive tactics are much more quickly discernible today because of the intense scrutiny to which advertising is subjected. To live at all it must have a good name and to retain its good name is a cardinal principle of its disciples as a whole. Hence it is to the interest of all who advertise to keep this form of public persuasion in highest repute by setting their faces against those who undermine its value. And those people are enemies to the profession who foster or condone misleading assertions, exaggeration, bad taste; those who try to influence a purchase by frightening the reader, those who irritate by inference, those who puff up the non-essential or the inconsequential.

Ethics Getting Its Due

The influence which above all others will render advertising immune to attacks of its detractors is the Truth-in-Advertising movement which originated some 30 years ago and which has been gathering momentum ever since. It seemed to have its origin at about the time that natural science was beginning to prove that abundance for all was a possibility and that distribution was equally important with production. Ethics began to permeate in increased measure the propaganda of the day and "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) to lose its force as a business maxim.

Today the conscience of the business world can be found mirrored in its advertising. At times it may be blatant, strident, childish, or confident, dignified, persuasive, depending on the kind of medium in which it appears. But whatever its faults, it is increasingly anchoring its basic concept to integrity and fair dealing.

It is beginning to learn that understatement can be more powerful than exaggeration. It is ever more aware that the building of good will is the premise upon which a profitable and equitable business relationship can be built. It has been re-orienting its practices to the end that it tries to find out what the public wants and then aids in its distribution rather than trying to persuade the public to buy what has already been produced.

Counteract Demagoguery

With the advent of the war, it will have a harder row to hoe. It can no longer urge a wider distribution of goods, since these are in ever-diminishing supply. But it can continue to build good will. It can prepare the people for changes in their way of living and for the readjustments ahead. It can publish the good tidings of new products being discovered in the laboratories, of the ever-widening search for substitutes for scarcity goods.

It can help business by publishing the facts regarding earnings, accounting practices, relations with employees, and other pertinent data. It can offset unfair criticism of theorists and demagogues by systematic presentation of audits and accounting data, showing how the assets of American corporations are being conserved or dissipated, how the rules governing business are tending to strengthen or weaken individual initiative or the free play of economic forces; by presenting simply yet interestingly the facts about the great drama of trade so that the public will be able to see a contrast between the picture as presented by politicians or one by factual analysis. It requires no further proof that business needs to re-sell itself to the public. Its faults have been magnified to a point where all corporations were suspect. Its fundamental virtues were ignored or paradied. It developed an inferiority complex.

It can be advertising's function to raise the people's esteem for the American system. After all it is the best in the world, because it has given the most. It is a symbol of freedom because it presupposes liberty of choice. It can help to produce unity of action by telling the truth.

Prospects Good for a Favorable Harvest of Leading Fruits in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prospects for a favorable harvest of apples, peaches, pears and cherries, fruits rich in vitamin content, was indicated in the agricultural department's monthly crop report.

The June condition of the apple crop in commercial areas was 68 per cent of average compared with 65 per cent a year earlier and a six-year average of 64 per cent.

Good Bloom Season

"Bloom in most important areas was all that could be desired this year," the report said optimistically.

The 1942 pear crop was forecast at 29,303,000 bushels, 1 per cent lower than last year but 8 per cent above the 10-year average.

In important areas, except California, growing conditions were reported favorable during May and the set of the fruit was said to be good. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast area was estimated at 14,850,000 bushels compared with 15,558,000 last year.

Prospective production of peaches in 1942 was estimated at 67,418,000 bushels, about 9 per cent less than last year's bumper crop, but about 23 per cent above the 10-year average.

Peach prospects in the early southern states were estimated at 21,898,000 bushels. The 1941 harvest in those states totaled 24,903,000 bushels and the 10-year average production was 14,505,000 bushels.

Large Peach Crop

The report said the California peach production probably would be the second largest on record, exceeded only by 1930. The 1942 clingstone crop was estimated at 17,585,000 bushels and the freestone varieties at 9,792,000.

Indicated production of all varieties of cherries in the commercial states was placed at 183,590 tons—13 per cent above last year, and 30 per cent above the average.

In the West, bumper crops of sweet cherries in the Pacific Coast states more than offset relatively small crops in Idaho, Colorado and Utah, the report said. The Washington crop was estimated at 26,600 tons, Oregon production at 23,700 and California at 29,300.

The department said indicated production of sour cherries was materially above the 1941 crop in New York, Michigan, Washington and Oregon.

Cottonseed Crushed Shows Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the 10-month period, Aug. 1 to May 31, totaled 3,858,756 tons, compared with 4,197,910 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills May 3 totaled 177,139 tons, compared with 267,432 tons a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured in the 10-month period, and on hand May 31, were reported as follows:

Crude oil produced, 1,201,316,000 pounds, compared with 1,356,205,000 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago; and on hand May 31st 80,989,000 pounds, compared with 94,710,000 pounds a year ago.

Refined oil produced, 1,068,059,000 pounds, compared with 1,218,204,000; and on hand, 394,580,000 pounds, compared with 423,397,000.

Cake and meal produced, 1,683,010 tons, compared with 1,865,110; and on hand, 286,844 tons, compared with 254,729.

Hulls produced, 955,460 tons, compared with 1,055,251; and on hand 100,536 tons, compared with 195,938.

Linters produced, 1,136,684 running bales, compared with 1,146,948; and on hand, 66,514 running bales, compared with 224,322.

Westinghouse Honors Executives

The Westinghouse Order of Merit for distinguished service has been awarded to three executives of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.'s Boston office. Those honored were (upper left) Frank L. Nason, New England district manager; (upper right) Leslie E. Lynde, manager of the Central Station Marine and Transportation Division, and (lower) Edward C. Delano, manager of industrial sales. Each received a bronze medal bearing his name, a silver "W" and the inscription, "Whom his fellow men delight to honor."

N. Y. Chamber Warns Government Can Undermine Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nation's war morale can be undermined by the Government itself, the New York State Chamber of Commerce warned in the adoption of a report which cited five specific policies or acts which should be avoided by the Government in order to preserve the unity and voluntary cooperation which are imperative to win the war.

The dangers to war morale from Government sources were listed as follows:

(1) Attacks on business which are unjustified.

(2) Publicity for self advertising or partisan politics.

(3) Unnecessary concealment of facts and of errors and mistakes of judgment.

(4) Harping criticism of the patriotism of individuals or groups.

(5) Inaugurating sumptuary regulations without adequate explanation of their need in winning the war.

The report pointed out that public morale can be influenced greatly by the way in which events and necessary actions incidental to the war are reported. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of rigid military censorship where it concerns our fighting forces of those of our Allies, the report said, adding:

"But it is dangerous and harmful to public morale if any consideration other than military necessities be permitted to influence either the truthful presentation of all the facts or the time when such facts are reported. Whether it is right or wrong, there is a widely held conviction that news about the war, if the event is a military or naval defeat, is withheld beyond the time required for military reasons, so as to be given out coincidentally with some item of good news, and that all facts are not given to the public because of desire to conceal evidence of mistakes and errors of judgment which have been made."

Lumber Production 4 P. C. Above 1941 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended June 6 stood at 139 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 150 per cent.

Production totaled 263,259,000 feet, which was 4 per cent greater than the previous week, and 4 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 273,558,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 5 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 273,830,000 feet, which was 19 per cent less than the previous week, and 2 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Smaller Shoe Production Is in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the coming months shoe production is expected to decline moderately and a sharp falling off in output is likely later on because of increasing raw material shortages, according to a survey of the leather and shoe industries released by Standard & Poor's this week. Earnings for the current fiscal year may not be far below those of 1941, but the longer term outlook, obviously, is less favorable.

Since material shortages will be largely reflected in the production of civilian shoes, sales and earnings of shoe retailers are expected to be down sharply. Tanning operations will also decline later on.

Production Outlook

Although shoe production so far this year has been ahead of the corresponding 1941 level, comparisons in coming months will be less favorable, and output for the full year is expected to be under the record 1941 figure.

The likelihood that hide imports will decline as a result of the acute shipping situation and government restrictions on the use of materials are the important factors pointing to the shrinkage in shoe production.

To assure an adequate supply of leather for military purposes, it is expected that the present allocation of imported cattlehides and calfskins will soon be extended to include domestic supplies.

On April 25, the WPB ordered the entire stock and production of sole leather of military weight and quality set aside for the manufacture and repair of military shoes and for lease-lend requirements. Under an earlier order, 80 per cent of this type of sole leather was so reserved.

With sole leather requirements for military purposes likely to reach about one-third of the total output, supplies for civilian use will, obviously, be sharply curtailed.

Shoes For Services

The production of shoes for the Government is expected to increase substantially over the 15,000,000 pairs of 1941 and possibly amount to upward of 45,000,000 pairs, but this increase will not be large enough to offset the shrinkage in normal business.

Because of the gains made so far and the possibility that the effects of government control may not be fully felt until late in the year, total production for 1942 may compare favorably with the 424,136,000 pairs of 1939 and with the 404,151,000 pairs turned out in 1940.

Copper Production Sets High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The Copper Institute said domestic copper production of 101,683 tons in May was a new monthly record and compared with 94,295 tons in April and 95,265 tons in May, 1937—previous monthly record.

Domestic refined copper production in May of 98,632 tons also set a new record and compared with 90,672 in April. Tonnage shipped to domestic consumers last month was 134,079 against 106,701 in April. May stocks of refined copper in domestic markets were 77,383 tons compared with April's 83,789. Domestic origin copper figures were 105,038 and 86,420 tons for May and April, respectively.

White Tar Company Absorbed

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The White Tar Company of New Jersey, Inc., wholly owned subsidiary of Koppers Company at Kearny, N. J., has been absorbed by the parent firm in simplification of corporate structure, Koppers announced. The unit is now called Koppers Company, White Tar Division. Operations were not affected.

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Ceilings Seen Failing to Halt Rising Prices

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Picturing the 1942 economic scene for several hundred delegates of the American Marketing Association mid-year convention, Laurence H. Sloan, executive vice-president of Standard and Poor of New York, predicted that over-all price-ceilings largely would fail to halt the advancing trend of prices in the United States.

Industrial profits, which last year were the largest since fabulous 1929, will be cut by about 25 per cent from their 1941 figure, he estimated.

Plan Inadequate

"I find very few economists," Mr. Sloan said, "who are naive enough to believe that the over-all price ceilings will halt the advancing trend of prices. To begin with, they cover only a portion of the structure, not the whole of it.

"They cannot be made applicable to farm prices until such quotations have reached 110 per cent of parity, and since this magic 110 is not an economic stopping point, but wholly a political one, established by Congress acting not in the public good, but from purely and basely selfish motives, no one today knows where the ultimate ceiling over farm prices will be built, if any."

Mr. Sloan attacked the Federal Government for its "shameful spectacle in the failure to place a ceiling on wages," and pointed out that this too would aid in spiraling prices upwards.

On rubber and gasoline, the New York business expert had these forecasts:

Real 'Gas' Shortage

Gasoline—"The shortage is very real, due in great extent to the necessity of providing a given amount of tanker space to every regiment of American soldiers which moves overseas. Military demands for this tanker space will steadily increase. The gasoline situation will get worse this summer, and then somewhat better in the autumn. Nation-wide rationing of gas may be postponed until after Nov. 3, for reason which you of course well understand."

Rubber—"During the summer Government agencies will decide what type of synthetic rubber to produce, and therewith we will be off to the races on a rubber production program which will have implications of tremendous future consequences. There will be very little profit in it for anyone during the development years. But even should we achieve the absolute practical maximum in the construction of rubber during the next two or three years, our output would be needed entirely by the military and related lines."

Three Big Soap Makers Cancel Price Increases

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three large soap manufacturers have cancelled price increases posted in February and March, averaging three and one fourth per cent, in order to relieve the "price squeeze" on retailers and wholesalers.

The action was taken by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Procter & Gamble Company, and Lever Brothers, at the request of the Office of Price Administration.

It carries the factory price of soap back to levels prevailing before the end of February. It probably will not save consumers any money, OPA said, but will restore equitable profits to storekeepers and jobbers.

Bank Clearings Up Over 1941 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the past week exceeded the previous holiday-shortened week and were 7.5 per cent above those of the like period of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

On a daily average basis, however, volume was off sharply from a week ago, the mercantile agency said.

Total clearings for 23 leading cities in the week ended June 10 were $6,382,502,000, compared with $5,935,376,000 a year ago. New York transactions were up 5.9 per cent from a year ago at $3,464,808,000. Chicago's total was down 6.3 per cent at $367,300,000.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 125,000
Previous day's sales 220,220
1942 volume to date 48,159,243
1941 volume to date 57,795,222

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Selling waned appreciably in today's brief stock market proceedings and modest recovery tendencies were displayed by assorted leaders.

The direction was irregularly higher at the start and, while many issues failed to attract bids, fractional plus signs were well distributed near the final hour. Dealings slowed after a fairly active opening.

Attendance in boardrooms was unusually light owing partly to the big New York war parade. Bulletins from world battle fronts were somewhat two-sided and lacked much inspiration marketwise, brokers said.

Stocks given mild support included General Motors, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Can, General Electric, United Aircraft and Allied Chemical. Slipping inclinations were shown by American Telephone, Bethlehem, U. S. Steel and Woolworth.

Bonds Irregular

Rail loans contributed a major part of bond market activity today. Prices moved indecisively in all divisions.

In the foreign sector some Australian issues lost a little ground while Argentine 4s moved up about ½ point.

Slightly on the improved side were Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Erie 4½s, and Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77.

New Haven 4½s, Montana Power 3¾s, M-K-T 5s of '62 and Santa Fe 4s of '95 were among the slightly lower issues.

RFC Ready to Lend For Unproven Mines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced readiness to make loans up to $5,000 to any one borrower to finance preliminary development of mines that might yield metals needed for war purposes.

Previously, such loans were available only for development of proven mines.

Banks Tell of War Effort in Parade

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The nineteen New York Clearing House banks entered a float in today's New York at War parade emphasizing that they had:

Invested eight billion dollars in U. S. Government securities;

Loaned $900,000,000 toward industries;

Sold $600,000,000 worth of war bonds.

B. C. Forbes to Set Up Investors Organization

NEW YORK (AP)—B. C. Forbes, financial writer and editor of Forbes Magazine, announced he was forming a non-profit national organization of investors to be incorporated as the Investors Fairplay League.

Mr. Forbes said he would discontinue the daily newspaper article he has written for 30 years to devote himself to the league, limiting his newspaper work to a weekly article.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Can Car & Foundry Co Ltd 7 cm pf	44c	..	July 10	June 20
Extra				
Heller (WE) & Co	5c	..	June 30	June 20
Reduced				
Western Elec Co	25c	..	June 30	June 25
Increased				
Western P & Steel	50c	Q	June 30	June 18
Diesser Mfg	75c	..	June 29	June 19
Gen Capital Corp	25c	..	July 14	June 30
North Am Inv Corp	$1	..	June 25	June 16
Ohio Wat Serv A	$1	..	June 30	June 15
Regular				
Address-Multi	25c	..	July 10	June 24
Am Asph Roof pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Aetna Ins Co (Hartford)	40c	Q	July 1	June 12
American District Tel Co (NJ)	$1.25	Q	June 23	June 15
do 5pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 15
Bank of NY	$2.50	Q	June 15	June 10
Br Am Oil	25c	Q	July 2	June 11
Broad St Inv	25c	..	July 1	June 19
Bklyn Boro Gas Co	75c	Q	July 10	June 30
do 6 pte pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 19
Can Car&Fdy pf	44c	..	July 10	June 20
Chi Daily News, Inc., 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
City B & Tr (Kan City)	$4	S	June 30	June 27
Cuban Tel pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
First Nat Bank (Kan City)	$7.50	S	July 1	June 30
First N Bk (N Y)	$20	S	July 1	June 15
Fisher Bros Co, $5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Goodyear T&R(Ca)	63c	Q	July 2	June 15
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q	July 2	June 15
Heller (W E) Co	10c	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 7% pf	43¾c	Q	June 30	June 20
Indus Rayon	50c	..	July 1	June 20
Ins Co No Am	$1.25	S	July 15	June 30
Intl Paper Co pf	$1.25	Q	June 29	June 19
Irving Oil pf	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Island Ck Coal	50c	..	July 1	June 19
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Liberty N B (Chi)	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Maryland Fire & Rub Co	25c	Q	June 20	June 10
Mo conv pf	30c	Q	July 1	June 15
National Bk of Detroit (Detroit)	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Nail Investors	10c	..	July 20	June 30
New Hamp P Ins	40c	Q	July 1	June 13
N W Air Brake	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
N Y Trust	87½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Pac Fruit & Prod	12½c	..	June 10	June 1
Penn Co for Ins on Lives and Granting Annuities	40c	Q	July 1	June 12
Pond Ck Pocahtas	50c	..	July 1	June 19
Prov Gas Co	10c	..	July -	June 15
Railroad Employees Co A	10c	..	July 20	June 30
Do B	10c	..	July 20	June 30
do 80c pf	20c	Q	July 20	June 30
Reece Buttonhole	10c	Q	July 1	June 20
Scranton Elec Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 12
Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fund	7c	Q	June 20	June 9
Superior P Cem A 8%	2c	..	July 1	June 23
Superior Water L&Pw Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Sussex R R	50c	S	July 1	June 12
Texas Elec Serv Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Tri-Cont Corp pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Union Trust Company (Provi	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 23
Wadsworth Co 6 pf	30c	S	June 30	June 16
Wellington Fd	18c	..	June 30	June 17
West Va Water Service pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Western Union T	50c	..	July 15	June 19
Wheeling & L Erie	$1	..	July 1	June 23

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	44¼	44	44¼	Jun12
48¾	42¼	Acme Stl (4)	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6	6	6	Jun12
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ⅜e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun12
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	31½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun11
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	4	4	4	Jun11
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜e	10	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	Jun12
6¼	4	Allied St .30e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	2	24¾	24	24	Jun12
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	3	17	17	17	Jun12
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun11
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50	50	50	Jun11
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun12
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
33⅞	23	Am Br Sh ⅓e	1	26	26	26	+ 3¼
1⅜	1⅛	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun12
69⅜	56⅞	Am Can (4)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ 1¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	86	86	86	Jun10
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 9
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
22¾	15¼	AmCSug 1¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	— 1¼
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Tel	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	4	17	17	17	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Jun10
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun12
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	1	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1½e	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 4
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	2	45⅛	44½	44½	
2	1⅛	Am Ice 1	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun11
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¼	30½	30	Jun10
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝	Jun12
89½	65	Am Lopf3½k	3	66½	66½	66½	Jun10
11½	9½	Am M&F .40a	4	10¾	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun11
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	Jun12
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun12
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun12
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun10
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	36½	36¼	36½	Jun12
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Jun12
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ⅓e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun12
2¼	1⅝	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 9
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87¼	86⅞	87	Jun11
21½	17¾	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	115⅞	114½	115⅞	+1
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	3	44⅝	44	44	Jun12
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	7	45½	44½	45½	+ ⅞
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129	129	129	Jun12
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	3	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun12
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jun 4
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun11
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55½	55½	55½	Jun12
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	5½	5⅜	5½	Jun12
50	43½	Am Z pf2½zk	1	40	40	40	Jun12
28⅜	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	7	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ½
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jun12
111⅝	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Jun12
41⅜	23¼	Armour III	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jun12
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	2	53	52½	53	
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	26	26	26	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓ae)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 9
4	2⅜	Artloom .15e	4	2½	2½	2½	Jun11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun 9
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf3½k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	5	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	2	63	62¾	62¾	Jun12
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¾
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	3	17½	17½	17⅜	Jun10
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp 1.40a	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47½	47¼	47½	Jun11
70	43	Atlas Pw ½e	2	46	46	46	Jun 3
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jun12
41⅜	23¼	Aviat Cp .10e	2	27⅜	25¾	27⅜	

B

14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	3	3	3	Jun12
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun11
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun11
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Jun12
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	Jun12
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	Jun12
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	—2
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun10
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	5	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jun11
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	21	21	21	Jun10
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	3	51½	51⅜	51½	— ¼
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Jun11
23½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	23	23	23	Jun12
19⅞	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 5
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 6
21½	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	1	14½	14½	14½	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	4	29⅛	29	29	Jun11
1⅞	1¾	Bond Str 1.60	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 9
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun12
21⅛	13⅛	Boston&Maine	1	14½	13½	13½	Jun10
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jun12
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	⅞	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8	8	8	Jun12
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun12
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¾
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅜	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun12
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	2	12½	12¼	12¼	Jun12
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	7	7	7	Jun12
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	6	Budd Wh ⅛e	1	6	6	6	Jun12
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun11
26	19½	Bulova Wat(3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun12
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅜	6¼	Burr Add .30e	2	7½	7½	7⅜	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun12
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20¾	19⅜	Butler pf 1½a	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun 9
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun11
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 9
22¾	10	Byron J'k ⅜e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun12

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	18¼	18	18	Jun12
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Caliahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	Jun11
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ½e	1	13	13	13	Jun12
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	33⅜	Canadian Pac	20	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	5	31	30⅛	31	Jun11
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter St½e	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun12
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun12
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	68	68	68	Jun12
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8¼	6⅜	Celotex (1)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun12
23⅜	16	Cent Agu 1½	10	17⅜	17⅛	17½	Jun12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 9
33⅜	15⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12⅜	CenVioletta 1e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun11
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	21	29¼	29	29	Jun10
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	Jun11
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa 1½e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun 6
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	2	30	30	30	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun12
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 6

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun10
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	5	5	5	Jun11
17½	12⅜	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun12
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jun12
52	49½	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	— ½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun10
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab I	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1¾	Childs Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 9
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	6	60½	60	60½	+ ½
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun12
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun 9
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼e	12	24	23¾	23¾	Jun 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	34⅞	34¾	34¾	Jun12
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	31½	31½	31½	
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	7	76	76	76	Jun12
63½	50½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60	60	60	Jun10
14	11½	Colgate-P ⅓e	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	3	100½	100½	100½	Jun 9
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14½	14	14½	Jun 8
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun12
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun10
1¾	1¼	Col G&E .10g	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	35¾	35¼	35¾	Jun12
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27½	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun11
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	7	72	70	72	Jun 9
22½	18¼	Comml Credit 3	4	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
100	91½	Comml C pf 4¼	1	97	97	97	Jun11
27⅜	20¼	Comml Inv Tr 3	4	26	25¾	26	+ ½
103½	100¾	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Comml Solv .30e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	7	24¾	24¾	24⅝	Jun12
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	4	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun12
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun11
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	9	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 8
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.15	110.15	110.15
8 2½s 71-67	101.10	101.10	101.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Adams Exp 4s 47	67	67	67
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
1 A C Line 4½s 64	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 A C Line 5s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	56½	56	56¼
13 B&O 95 st A	25¼	25	25⅛
10 B&O 95 st C	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
4 B&O 96 st F	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
36 B&O cv 60 st	19	19	19
14 B&O 4s 48	55¾	55¼	55¼
4 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	47	47	47
2 B&O SW 50 st	35	35	33
3 Bang&Aroos cn 4s 51	53	53	53
5 Ben I Loan 2½s 56	98	98	98
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30⅜	30	30
5 Bur CR&No 5s 34	6	6	6
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Ay	107½	107½	107½
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
5 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	14⅛	14¼	14¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 C&O 4½s '92	128½	128½	128½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 C&O rfg 5s '71A	72¼	72¼	72¼
28 CB&Q gen 4s '58	76⅝	76½	76½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	92	92	92
2 ChiGtWest 4s '88	64	64	64
36 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
7 CM&SP 4½s '89C	45½	45¼	45¼
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	45¼	44¾	44¾
1 SM&SP gen 4s '89	44¼	44	44
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	26½	26½	26½
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	23½	23⅜	23½
2 Chi & P 4½s '52A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 CRI & P 4s '88	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	44¼	44¼	44¼
6 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	44¾	44½	44½
4 CC&StL gen 4s 93	67½	67½	67½
8 Columb G 5s 52 May	88	87½	87½
5 Columb G 5s 1961	83	83	83
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107	107	107
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32½	32½	32½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30½	30½	30½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Erie 4½s 2015	46½	46¼	46½
8 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
1 Fairb Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¼	97¼	97¼
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¼	104	104¼
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 61	70½	70½	70½
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	67	67	67
3 HoustnOilTex 4¼s 54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40	39⅝	40
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	44	44
5 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	40⅛	40⅛
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
7 Int T&T 5s 55	57¼	57	57⅛
3 K C South 5s 50	67¼	67	67
8 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	99	99	99
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49½	49½
3 Liggett & M 7s 44	112½	112½	112½
2 McCrory Strs 3¾s 55	104	104	104
4 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 M&L cn 3s 36ct	6⅝	6½	6½
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12½	12½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s 78	16¼	16	16¼
20 M-K-T 4½s 78	28¾	28¾	28
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38½	38½	38½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	26¾	26¾	26¾
15 Mo Pac 5s 77F	25½	25½	25½
2 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	43½	43½	43½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	75½	75½	75½
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
6 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42½	42½	42½
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	41	41	41
4 NY&Greenwd L5s46	78½	78½	78½
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48¼	48¼	48¾
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
2 NYC cn 4s 98	47	47	47
2 NYC cv 3½s 52	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47½	47½	47½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 74A	72½	72½	72½
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	60	60	60
6 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	63	63
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	111½	111½	111½
10 NY G El H&P 4s 49	38½	38¼	38
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36¾	36½	36¾
17 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	32½	32½	32½
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	30½	30½	30½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	30½	30⅜	30½
7 NYNH&H 3½s 54	104½	104½	104⅝
7 NY Steam 3½s 63	32	32	32
7 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	125½	125½	125½
10 Norf & W 4s 96	59½	59¼	59⅝
45 Nor Pac 6s 2047	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	40⅝	40	40
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39	39	39
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	107	106⅞	107
1 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	108	108	108
2 Pac G & E 3½s 66	61	61	61
1 Para B'way 3s 55 ct	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	97¾	97⅞	97⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	65	65	65
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	107¾	107½	107½
25 Phil Bak&W 4½s 81 D	9	9	9
50 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¼	29	29
2 UPh Read C&I 5s 73	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58 A	57½	57½	57½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 RepublicStl 4½s 56	88¼	88	88
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 St L S F 4½s 78	12	12	12
5 St L S F 4s 50 A	100½	100½	100½
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
11 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	102¾	102½	102½
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
2 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47¾	47¾	47¾
20 So Pac 4½s 69	62	62	62
1 So Pac 4½s 55	84	83¾	84
10 So Pac 3¾s 45	49½	49⅜	49½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	88	87⅞	88
10 South Ry 6½s 56	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	89½	89⅜	89½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	110½	110½	110½
4 T RR A St L 4s 53	99¼	99¼	99⅛
1 T Rx & P 1st 5s 2000	59¾	59¾	59¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	59½	59½	59½
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	60	60	60
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
6 Unit Bus Am 3½s 55	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	70⅛	70	70
5 Va&SW cn 6s 58	84½	84½	84½
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	41	41	41
10 Wabash 4s 81 wi	106	105¾	106
22 Warren Bros 6s 41	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	102	102	102
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	83½	83½	83½
1 Western Un 5s 51	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D	36	109	109
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109		

Foreign Bonds

3 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	43	43	43
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	74	74
5 Australia 5s 55	67	67	67
1 Brazil 8s 26-57	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Buen A 3s 84	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	78½	78⅛	78½
1 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	14	14	14
4 Peru 1st 6s 60	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,126,000; previous day, 5,006,000; week ago, 2,294,500; year ago, 2,399,000; two years ago, 2,685,700; Jan. 1 to date, 1,035,539,500; year ago, 1,009,931,875; two years ago, 795,563,150.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth (1½g)	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
100	Alum Co Am (2e)	89¾	89	89
100	Am Cvan B	33	33	33
75	Am Gen 32 pf (2)	25	25	25
400	Am Light & Tr (1.20)	10	10	10
600	Am Superpow	44¼	44¼	44¼
50	Am Superpow 1pf	29½	29	29
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Baldwin Loco war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Berk & Gay Furn	73	73	73
500	Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	56¼	56¼	56¼
50	Chi Flex Shaft 2e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Conn Tel & El	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Conn Stl Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Cuban Atl Sug (1½e)	11	11	11
500	Eastt Sta pf B	43¾	43¾	43¾
400	Emerson Elec (.10g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
50	Emp G & F 7% pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Fairchild En & Air	8½	8½	8½
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	42½	42½	42½
50	Fuller 4% pf (4)	42	42	42
200	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	26½	26½	26½
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
100	Hecla Min (1½e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Heyden Chem (1½e)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Hygrade Sylv (2e)	93	93	93
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Int Hyd-El pf	7	7	7
100	Int Home Eq (.80)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Jacobs (F L)	6½	6½	6½
100	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	28	28	28
25	Midvale (1.10e)	14	14	14
50	MidwPin&S (.80e)	39	39	39
100	Minn Min&M (.80e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Nt City Cop (4g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	81	80½	80½
225	Nat P&L pf (6)	13	13	13
100	Nat Refin	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Nat Rub Mch (½e)	106	106	106
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	52¼	52¼	52¼
50	N J Zinc (1½e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1800	Niag Hud Pow	57½	57½	57½
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	62	62	62
50	Nor Am L&P pf	84	84	84
20	N Ind PS 6 pf (3k)	2	2	2
200	Ogden Corp	105	105	105
20	Okla NGcv pf (1⅜)	25½	25¼	25½
600	Pac G&E5½ pf (1⅜)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	3	2⅞	2⅞
4300	Pennroad (⅛g)	46	46	46
50	PwrAss&Pow (4)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	PharisT&R (.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pioneer Gold (.28e)	5	5	5
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	47½	47½	47½
30	Pitts&Lake (2e)	43	43	43
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	142	142	142
70	Quaker Oats pf (6)	131½	131¼	131½
150	Raym Cone (1a)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Republic Avia	1½	1½	1½
100	St Regis Pap	2	2	2
100	Salt Dome Oil	22½	22	22
400	Scovill Mfg (1e)	32	32	32
100	Segal Locg & H	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Selberling ARub (1⅛e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Indus	71	71	71
50	Sherwin-Wms (3)	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
100	So Phosphate (1⅛e)	1		

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	94⅞	94½	94⅝
4 Appal El Pow3¼s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Ark P&L 5s 56	106½	106½	106½
6 Ark Elec 4½s 53	41¼	41	41¼
1 Bell T Can 5s 60C	14½	14½	14½
3 Cen St El 5½s 54	6	6	6
2 Cen St El 5s 48	5½	5½	5½
18 Cities Ser 5s 50	80¼	80	80¼
3 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	77	76⅞	76⅞
8 Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	102½	102½	102½
6 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80¼	80	80¼
3 Fed Water 5½s 54	99	99	99
2 Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Gulf Inv 5s 48 A	15¼	15¼	15
6 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	98½	98	98¼
1 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s 50	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 Inters Pow 6s 52	34¾	34½	34¾
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	41	41	41
1 Kan G&E 6s 2022a	120½	120½	120½
7 Lou P&L 5s 57	109	109	109
3 McCord R 6s 48 st	83¼	82½	83¼
5 Milw El Ry & Lt 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Miss P&L 5s 55	105	105¾	105¾
1 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	72	72	72
5 N Eng Pow 5s 48	70	70	70
4 N Orl P S 6s 49A	103	103	103
1 No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s 52 A	51½	51½	51½
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Pac P 3⅜ L 5s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	105	105	105
4 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	92½	92½	92½
4 So Cal Ed 3s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	75	75	75
5 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	89	88¼	89
2 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
4 West Newa Un 6s 44 st	56	56	56
1 West Pa El 5s 2030	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 York Rys 5s 47 st	72¼	72¼	72¼

Foreign Bonds

6 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	15	15	15
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Russian 6½s 1919	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Russ 5½s 1921	1¾	1¾	1¾

Total Bond Sales Today, estimated, 250,000; year ago, 369,000.

*Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (n) Under rule. (wi) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat:			
July	1.19¼	1.18⅞	1.00¼
September	1.21⅜	1.21¼	1.01⅜
December	1.24¾	1.24½	1.03¾
Corn:			
July	.86⅛	.86	.73⅛
September	.88⅞	.88⅝	.75
December	.91	.91	.77
Oats:			
July	.48½	.48⅛	.36
September	.49⅜	.49⅛	.36⅜
December		.51⅞	.38⅜
Soybeans:			
July old	1.71⅛	1.71¼	1.38⅜
July new	.....	1.73⅜	1.29⅛
October	.....	1.70⅝	.....
December	.....	1.72⅛	.....
Rye:			
July	.64⅜	.64¼	.56⅛
September	.67¾	.67⅛	.57½
December	.71⅞	.71⅛	.60¼
Lard:			
July	.....	12.65	10.22
September	.....	12.75	10.42
October	.....	12.65	10.55
December	.....	12.65	10.72

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.03	18.16	17.96	18.08	17.95
October	18.32	18.47	18.28	18.38	18.23
December	18.43	18.58	18.40	18.50	18.36
March	18.61	18.77	18.58	18.68	18.61
May	18.73	-8.80	18.73	18.80	18.67

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				96.0n	97.0n
Oct.				95.0n	96.0n
Dec.				95.0b	96.0n
	Tops				
July	120.1	120.2	119.8	119.8b	120.4
Oct.	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.5b
Dec.	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.2b	121.7
March	122.1	122.1	121.5	121.5	121.9b
May				121.8b	122.2b

b—Bid.n—Nominal.

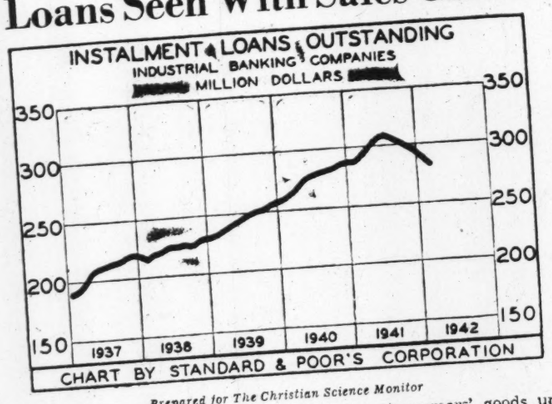
Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	Butter				
November	37.25	37.30	37.20	37.30	37.10
	Eggs				
October	33.95	34.00	33.95	33.95	33.95
November	.....	.....	.....	33.80b	34.00b
	Potatoes				
November				2.46b	2.45

b—Bid. f.o.b. aAsked. bBid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Further Decline in Instalment Loans Seen With Sales Curbed



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Restrictions on the sale of many durable consumers' goods undoubtedly have contributed to the decline in the volume of outstanding loans of industrial banking companies, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. A further decline may be expected as additional restrictions become effective.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Delayed.

Despite the heavy financial problems of the war, Britain can still find time and inclination to attend to pressing social needs. This is clearly illustrated in the recent White Paper on the question of family allowances. For though this is only an assessment of costs as against other socially desirable measures and the Government has not yet made public its decision, there is little doubt but that those in authority realize the force of the public demand on this issue.

This policy has already been applied in cases where obvious hardships were being borne by parents. Financial assistance is given by the state for children of members of the fighting forces, of the unemployed and for evacuees billeted away from their homes, etc., and income-tax payers are allowed tax deductions for dependent children. From that stage to extending agreement to wage and salary earners seems to be a step which the British public is now willing to take. For a long time the Trades Unions opposed all suggestions of family allowances on the grounds that they would mean direct or indirect deductions from wages. Now, however, provided that is guarded against, they appear willing to accept the idea.

Numerous Schemes

A number of schemes have been put forward during the many years in which family allowances have been advocated by different sections of the community. Most of the present proposals seem to be a variant of a scheme for payment, in cash or in kind, of five shillings a week for every dependent child (i. e., every child under 15 years of age, or, if over that age, still receiving full-time education).

Payment may be either noncontributory, when expenditure will be met from general taxation, or through contributions from employers and employees, as is now done for unemployment and health insurance, etc.

In the case of a noncontributory scheme, to give 5s. a week to all children in Britain would involve a gross cost of £132,000,000. If the first child is excluded from benefitting, then the cost would be £58,000,000, and if the first two children were excluded, it would be £23,000,000 per annum. In this connection, it is of interest to note that this is the only way in which the gross expenditure under a noncontributory scheme can be appreciatively reduced.

Little saving can be achieved if the scheme is restricted to children of parents with limited means. If only the children of parents who are compulsorily insured or whose incomes are £420 per annum, or less, were to benefit, it would cost £124,000,000, i. e., a reduction of only £8,000,000. Were the scheme limited to parents with annual earnings of £260, or less, it would cost £111,000,000 —£21,000,000 less.

All these figures are gross costs, and do not include the savings which such a scheme would effect. These savings are the unemployment allowances, contributory pensions, billeting payments, etc., as well as the income-tax relief amounts allowed under present conditions.

The net annual costs, according to the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of a noncontributory scheme, if applied to every eligible child irrespective of income level would be about £64,000,000. Excluding the first child, the amount would be £39,000,000, or excluding the first two children it would be £19,000,000. These calculations are based upon the present high rates of taxation, but may well be accepted, since it is clear that these rates will probably not be reduced for some years after the war is over.

Contributory Plan

If some sort of contributory scheme were considered, it has been calculated that if it was for every child, a contribution of 2s. 8d. a week would be required from every employed person; excluding first child, 1s. 2½d., and excluding the first two children, 6d. a week. Costs might be distributed between employer and employed, but in view of the existing burden of social insurance, etc., it is hardly likely that any contributory scheme will be adopted.

As to the question of payment in cash or in kind, the trade unions would probably object to anything which savored of "state truck," and would, therefore, favor cash payments. In this connection, a problem which arises is that of the guarantee that such weekly grants would be used by the parents for their children and not for other purposes.

It is conceivable that in cases where the total weekly earnings of the whole family are inadequate, there would be the temptation to deprive the children of the benefits intended by the state.

On the other hand, to dissociate children's allowances from the children's parents would be a serious blow at the family; the responsibility of feeding, clothing, and housing the children must be left to the parents.

In the rough-and-ready way in which British conditions evolve it is now becoming possible to see that a minimum male adult wage is now appearing in many occupations. It is about £3 a week. Wages are still based not upon need but upon supply and demand modified by minimum wage regulations and collective bargaining. At the same time, the rate of pay is much nearer a general standard of "equal pay for equal work" among males than ever before. Such a development makes the scheme of family allowances all the easier.

To apply such a scheme would mean the transfer of a small part of the resources of those without any dependent children to those who have. Equity and national interest justify this and there seems little reason to delay the new scheme until after the war.

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Week of June 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the first week of June wholesale prices remained stable, as the average for all commodities except farm products and foods showed no change for the fourth successive week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

However, lower prices for grains and livestock caused the index to fall slightly to 98.7 per cent of the 1926 average, a decline of 0.1 per cent for the week ended June 6.

The index now stands at its early May level, just after the issuance of the general maximum price regulation by the Office of Price Administration. This constitutes the first extended pause in the price advance since October, 1941.

(1926=100)	June 6 1942	May 30 1942	May 30 May 1942	P.C. Changes to June 6 '42 from May June 1941
Commodity grps				
All commod'ies*	98.7	*98.8	— 0.1	+ 14.9
Farm products	105.6	106.0	— 0.4	+ 32.7
Foods	99.7	99.4	+ 0.3	+ 22.3
Hides & leather	118.8	119.0	— 0.2	+ 10.4
Textile products	97.2	97.2		+ 16.8
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	78.9		+ 0.8
Metal & products*	104.0	*104.0		+ 5.8
Bldg materials	109.9	100.9		+ 9.4
Chem & allied	97.2	97.3	— 0.1	+ 16.3
Housefurnish'gs	104.5	104.5		+ 12.0
Misc commod	90.0	90.1	— 0.1	+ 12.9
Raw materials	100.4	100.6	— 0.2	+ 22.6
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.7		+ 6.7
Manufact prods	*98.9	*99.1	— 0.2	+ 12.4
Com other than farm products	*97.2	*97.3	— 0.1	+ 11.3
Com other than farm and foods	*95.9	*95.9		+ 8.5

*Preliminary

Cargo Risk Rates Are Raised Again

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—On the heels of increases on Pacific Coast shipments, marine underwriters today lifted to 7½ per cent the cargo war risk rate on one of the principal western hemisphere trade routes, United States Gulf ports to the West Indies, east coast of Mexico and Central America and the north coast of South America.

The rate previously had been 6 per cent. The revision put it on the same basis as that for cargoes from United States Atlantic ports below Boston to those areas.

A 10 per cent charge was set for war risk insurance on cargoes moving from ports north of Boston, including Canadian, to U. S. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

U. S. Gulf coastwise rates were increased to 5 per cent from 4.

Rates on cargoes moving through the Panama Canal also were increased and now range from 6 to 10 per cent, depending on origin and destination.

Boston Stocks

June 13

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

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Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
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LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
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Rytex Stationery
Waterman Fountain Pens
Picture Framing
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ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

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(Continued)

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FLORIDA

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IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
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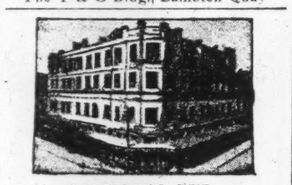

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Model Yachting

By Irving Bacchus

Model yacht building and racing is one of those ideal hobbies calling for a combination of shop craft and outdoor diversion. During cold and inclement weather the yachtsman retires to his home workshop and pores over plans for a new design, or repairs old boats.

On racing days the hobbyist is busy walking, running and chasing around the pond—much the same as though he were on a golf course. In addition to these qualities the hobby of model yacht racing promotes sportsmanship and provides fellowship.

Coast to Coast

The Model Yacht Racing Association of America is the rallying group for 50 clubs from coast to coast. Wherever a "pond" is constructed which will accommodate the exciting pastime a club, or two, is sure to follow. Model yachts have all the finely polished appointments of a real boat and represent the model classification at its best.

The uninitiated onlooker at a model yacht regatta gets quite a surprise as the speedy little craft knife through the water.

To control the vessel's course the rigging is designed to make the wind impart drive to the sails, then by coupling the sails to the steering gear, to actuate the rudder and it, in turn, steers the boat accordingly.

"To see a yacht struggle in a strong wind to keep on a straight course is a great thrill to a model yacht racer," Yachtsman Charles North of New York explains.

Building Cost

The cost of building a model yacht ranges from a few dollars, and vessels properly constructed will sail well for several years.

"When you have your own boat in active competition against others you can't help but enjoy the really thrilling spectacle of yachts racing against each other—as beautiful a sight as you will see anywhere," says George Atthowe, a Berkeley, California, enthusiast.

The object of the Model Yacht Racing Association is to encourage and promote the designing, building and racing of models, and to establish uniform rules and regulations. Yachts are raced in several different classifications. Size, weight, portability and general appearance are factors considered in building yachts with local sailing waters influencing the craftsmen's decisions.

While this fascinating hobby is limited because of the lack of facilities in many sections, it enjoys its righteous share of supporters where ponds are found. Why not look into the possibilities of taking up model yacht racing for your hobby?

Just for Fun ..... Reamer Keller

"It's lucky we picked today to buy this shower curtain."

A Verse for Today . . .

There is no darkness, nor shadow of death, where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves.—Job. 34:22

Cheese in Wisconsin

Wisconsin hotels, restaurants and boarding houses must serve not less than two-thirds of an ounce of cheese with every meal costing 25 cents or more.

In Lighter Vein

Difference of Opinion

Husband: "Darling, do you realize that if you knew how to cook we'd save money?"

Wife: "Yes, dear, and if you knew how to save money we would keep a cook."

Explanation

Readers of the Milford (Ind.) Mail, a weekly, found page 5 of the April 23 issue blank except for this message centered on the page:

Beg Your Pardon

Our editor will leave for the army in two weeks and we've been too busy this week wondering who will run the paper when he's gone to set any news for this page.

—Editor & Publisher.

Britons Ask for More And Get It—Gratis

The West Country, Eng. The huge dining hall was packed with a jolly crowd of cheerful Britons comprising schoolboys and girls, business men and women, housewives, men and women of the Forces, bus conductors and conductorettes, evacuees, Civil Defense workers, and so on, all enjoying the well-known repast provided by British Restaurants at the astonishing figure of 11d. or 1s. (children 7d.). For a heartening sight this cross section of a "nation of Churchills" would be hard to beat and in these stirring times this community feeding makes the splendid isolation of one's own dining room seem almost an austere affair.

Are we downhearted at the reduction of the meat ration? Not a bit of it! What does the resourceful British Restaurant do to counterattack? It sets up the Oliver Twist section right in the dining hall, with the conspicuously displayed invitation Ask for More Vegetables and Gravy—pay no more. So I did—and didn't pay. In addition I got a beaming smile of approval from the genial "floorwalker" who welcomes his guests enthusiastically.

Yes, the "host" is a distinct acquistion to this West Country British Restaurant—he carries the tray sometimes for a mother with small children, "joshes" the boys and girls, sees that the uniformed men and women get all they need, reduces the "blare" of the wireless at the request of one or two who wish to chat, admires little girls' dolls, sits down a few minutes with a man or woman who seems a bit lonely, and generally fills the rôle of the good Samaritan to the great satisfaction of all.

Bravo, Ministry of Food! We congratulate you and thank you for your imagination and resourcefulness, and we hope British Restaurants have come to stay. Many things we "suffer gladly" "for the duration," but your good cheer will help us to Win the Peace as it is helping us to Win the War.

B. M. S.

Ewing Galloway

I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a People may become. . . . I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. . . . I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be. I am whatever you make me, nothing more.—Franklin K. Lane, *in "Makers of the Flag."*

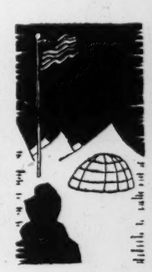
"Proudly We Hail"—*Highlights in Old Glory's History*

Wide World Features

BORN: sewn by Betsy Ross after design by Washington, Stars and Stripes were adopted by Congress June 14, 1777. One star has been added to original 13 for each state.

RECOGNIZED: Salute to American fleet off Quiberon, France, Feb. 14, 1778, was first recognition of flag by foreign government. John Paul Jones commanded the fleet.

ENSHRINED: Francis Scott Key wrote anthem, "Star Spangled Banner" after seeing all-night bombardment of Ft. McHenry in 1814 while held prisoner on British ship.

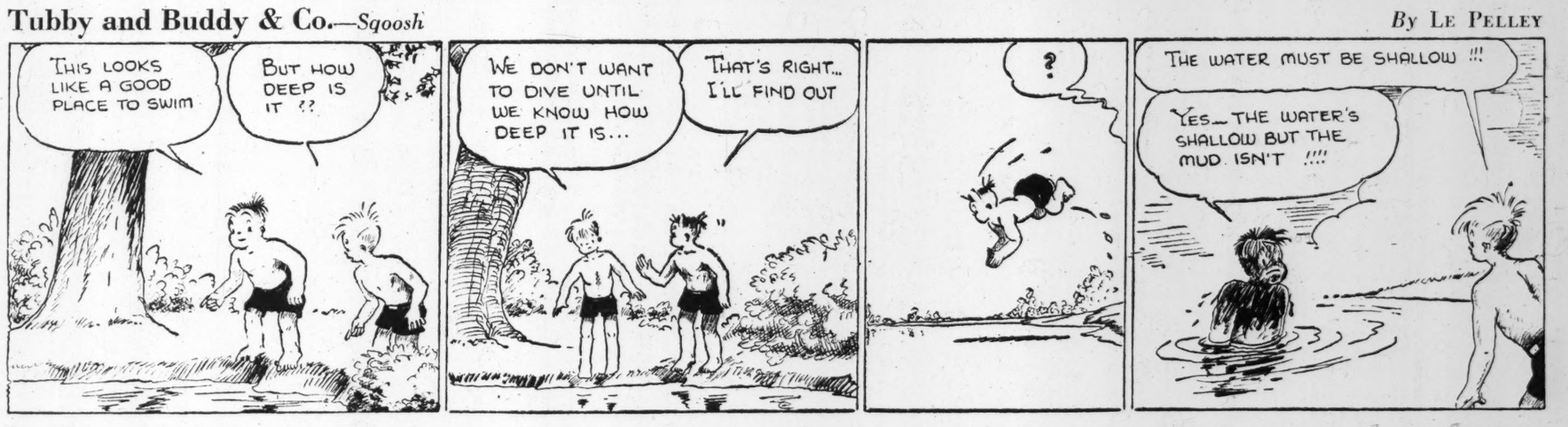


TRAVELED: flag has gone to ends of world. In 1909 Peary planted Old Glory at North Pole as symbol of discovery. Twenty years later Byrd carried flag to South pole.

UNDAUNTED: at Manila said Gen. MacArthur: "Take every other normal precaution, but let's keep flag flying." Twice shot down at Corregidor flag was quickly placed again on fort.

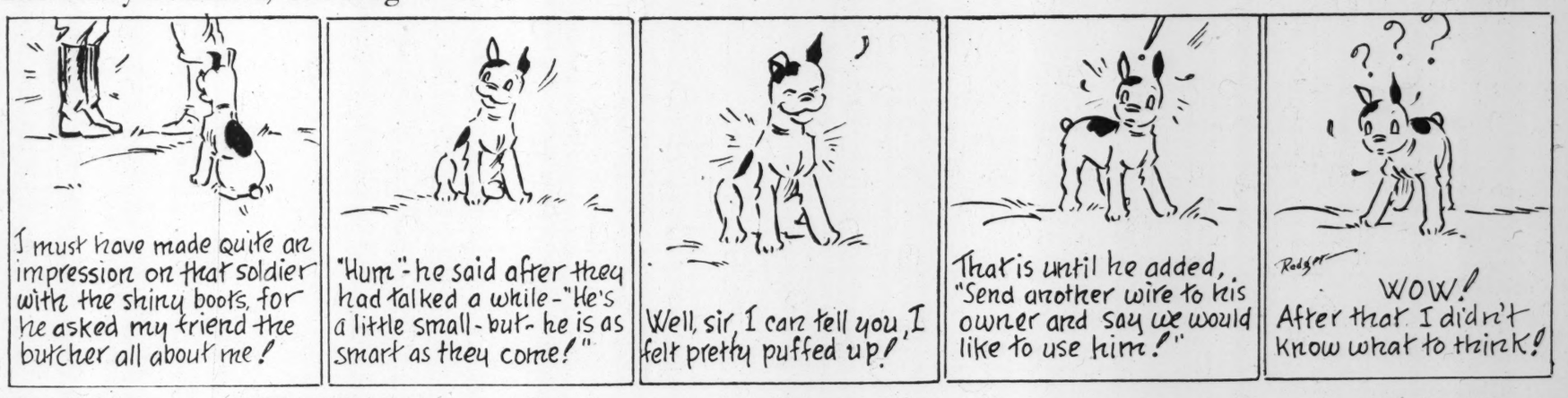
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sqoosh*

By Le Pelley


THIS LOOKS LIKE A GOOD PLACE TO SWIM
BUT HOW DEEP IS IT ??
WE DON'T WANT TO DIVE UNTIL WE KNOW HOW DEEP IT IS...
THAT'S RIGHT... I'LL FIND OUT
?
THE WATER MUST BE SHALLOW !!!
YES—THE WATER'S SHALLOW BUT THE MUD ISN'T !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers


I must have made quite an impression on that soldier with the shiny boots, for he asked my friend the butcher all about me!
"Hum"-he said after they had talked a while-"He's a little small-but-he is as smart as they come!"
Well, sir, I can tell you, I felt pretty puffed up!
That is until he added, "Send another wire to his owner and say we would like to use him!"
Rodgers
WOW! After that I didn't know what to think!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bud on the Alert*

By The Hagers

Bud Duckling hailed me. "I've just seen, Down on the pond, a submarine!"

"A submarine?" I chuckled. "Bud, It couldn't navigate through mud."

As we ran down the grassy slope, Bud cried, "See! there's the periscope!"

Called Tony, "Bud, you're vigilant! But that's my baby elephant."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Battling Beyond War

One of the potent arguments of those who wished America to withdraw from international councils after World War One was that the United States was in danger of being used as a cat's-paw by European powers. Considering the size and power of the United States such a fear could exist only on the assumption that Americans were a nation of simpletons. Too many Americans accepted this assumption. As Will Rogers phrased it, the United States had "never lost a war or won a conference." So it eschewed the battle of the conference table and surrendered the security that American soldiers' sacrifices had won.

Americans can have little excuse for permitting such tragic history to repeat itself. It is now clear that the American voice must exert a decisive influence on the pattern of the post-war world, and that it is in fact already exerting a profound influence on world thinking toward peace.

Responses in both Britain and Russia to recent speeches by American leaders show the great weight American views carry today in European capitals, as well as the similarity of American, British and even Russian attitudes toward the post-war world.

The United States, Britain, and Russia, it would appear, share in large measure a desire to work out a world system which will prevent war, not only through collective security backed by international force but by providing the most tolerable conditions possible for peoples of all countries.

For example, the Memorial Day speech of the American Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, stressed that while individuals, groups or peoples who "can truly be held accountable" for the world's present plight should receive inexorable justice, no nation should be forced to "atone vicariously for crimes for which it is not responsible, and no people shall be forced to look forward to endless years of want and starvation."

It is notable that this speech was well received in Moscow. This fact may help to set at rest apprehensions that the Soviet Union will seek to keep post-war Germany weak by economic measures which would entail great suffering for the German people.

Considering the ordeal to which Russia has been put by the Nazis, a most unrelenting policy toward Germany may understandably be demanded by the Soviets. If, however, this policy is limited to restraints necessary to insure Germany's good behavior—such as use of international police and suitable political measures—one of the great mistakes of the post-Versailles period can be avoided, namely commercial throttling of a great industrial people, which once again might have dire economic and political consequences for Europe and ultimately the world.

In Britain, statements in the House of Lords showed substantial agreement with the point of view expressed by Mr. Welles. Aside from direct expressions of approval was the declaration of Viscount Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, that "Britain will never propose a revenge peace." Viscount Samuel welcomed the likelihood of American influence on post-war settlements with these words: "Our anxiety with regard to America is not that she will claim her position in leadership of the world, morally, politically, economically and militarily, but that she might not."

This does not mean that America has already won the battle of the conference table. But it does indicate considerable progress among the leading members of the United Nations toward agreed peace aims compatible with American ideals.

The fact that American statesmen at this early hour are making public statements on peace aims is itself significant of the influential role which its allies concede to the United States. For these statements are focusing world attention on American hopes at a time when the United States, Britain and Russia are engaged in confidential conversations on their post-war aims. Unless the American statements could have an effect on the conversations, it is not likely they would be made.

Naturally they deal with broad questions rather than details. They express an attitude rather than the specifications for a post-war structure. But the amount of agreement they have earned is a measure not only of the possibilities of post-war co-operation among all the United Nations, but of the opportunity Americans can exploit and the responsibility they must exercise for their own and other peoples' welfare and security.

Retaliation for Reprisal

Soldiers do not win battles by kicking children around. The only objective that really counts in war is the enemy himself and his powers of command. For this reason we must reject the suggestions tentatively advanced by certain military experts or commentators that the United Nations should make a specific retaliation for the Nazis' wiping out of the village of Lidice in Czechoslovakia.

The murder of Lidice, itself a reprisal for assassination of the "hangman" Heydrich, would be in no way canceled or expiated, nor its repetition prevented, if the Allies by an air raid should wipe a comparable German village off the map. Such a vengeance would take the lives of Germans who can no more turn the course of Nazi bullying and brutality than the miners of Lidice could have saved Heydrich from its consequences.

Retribution . . . reprisal . . . retaliation—it becomes an endless chain which accomplishes nothing. It indulges hatred to sow new hatred. The only way to prevent more Lidices is to crush the political and military power that orders them. The United Nations should continue to hammer strictly and straightly at military objectives until that is accomplished. Then, if indemnification is to be sought, let the count of men, women, and children of Lidice be added to the number of Nazi officials and henchmen who shall be turned over at the armistice to do penal servitude for their crimes.

Not to Be Underestimated

A cardinal maxim among military men is: Never underestimate your enemy. The accounts which are now blending of three Japanese thrusts on an ocean front of more than 5,000 miles from south to north in the Pacific give some ground for encouragement to the American armed forces but they give ample evidence, too, of the boldness and tenacity of the attackers.

Only a determined opponent, after being turned back in the Coral Sea on the south, would mass a large part of his fleet for an attack on the center at Midway Island and, being beaten off still more disastrously there, venture a landing nevertheless on one of the Aleutian islands in the north.

Americans now know that while their fliers took heavy toll of Japanese ships in the Coral Sea, the battle cost them the splendid aircraft carrier Lexington. Off Midway, bomber crews who sank three carriers acknowledged that they met more dangerous anti-aircraft fire than had previously been credited to the Japanese. Without overstating the seriousness of the enemy's foothold on Attu Island at the tip of the Aleutians, it is clear the Army and Navy have an important job in dislodging him and in preparing to take the offensive.

Those who rely on the power of justice are certain of ultimate victory. But this is not achieved by comfortably assuming that the task is done. The evil represented by aggressive designs must be met and overcome.

Greece Can Be Helped

The visit to the United States of King George II of Greece serves as a reminder of the valiant role the Greek people have played in the present struggle for world freedom. They themselves personified one of the first issues that arose, namely the right of small peoples to independence. Facing overwhelming odds, the Greeks chose to fight, and showed remarkable bravery.

For their loyal and heroic part in our common fight, they have paid an extremely heavy price. Not only have they suffered very large military losses, but greater economic hardships than any country in Europe. Their land does not produce enough to feed either the factories or the people. Most of Greece is quite barren. Food imports have always been large. Now factories are closing, business is coming to a standstill and the cupboard is bare. No ally in this struggle is more worthy of help.

Last winter the Greek War Relief Association and the International Red Cross were feeding 700,000 people out of Athens' 800,000. Recently refugees reported 300,000 starving on Greek islands. Greece's one-time enemy, Turkey, has sent food and offered to take care of children. Among other neutrals the Swiss have helped with diplomatic services and the Swedes with ships. Food is available, international agreements now insure safe conduct for ships, and the Red Cross gives assurance that food goes strictly to Greeks. The Greek War Relief people say that now only money is needed. Surely Americans, so much less touched by war, can see to that.

A Rather Expensive Medal

North . . South . . East . . West

A New Fraternalism

By Frank L. Perrin

Discerning actuaries, computing and analyzing the tremendous obligations incurred by the United Nations, seem impelled to warn us that the investment, even after the war, will not pay an appreciable dividend. The wiser view is that the investment is, in the language of the street, gilt-edged. Along horizons never before explored by the defenders of democracy, the champions of a new world freedom are planting the fertile seeds of fraternalism. A new understanding of brotherhood is being gained.

If a proper estimate of the potentialities of this new alignment could be made, the figures on the credit side of the great ledger would liquidate the most stupendous dollar debt a prodigal and spendthrift world has ever promised to pay. The terms of payment, difficult at the moment, should become easier as year follows year.

* * *

Much sympathy has been expressed for the next and succeeding generations upon whose shoulders we are told the weight of this burden will fall. Why is it not possible to realize that in this new community of interest a freer interchange, a generous sharing and apportionment of all essential resources, can be established?

The released and rehabilitated peoples in the subjugated countries of Europe and Africa, the once underprivileged Russians, the rugged but fearful Chinese coolies, the awakened and released Japanese, and the aroused people of unfortunate Germany, together may follow the light along new horizons of opportunity and understanding.

And what of the United States and her neighbors, North and South? Most of them have been awakened from a long and fitful dream of isolationism. The mirage of geographic unreality has been dissipated. Even we in America see new horizons, new fields of opportunity, new responsibility.

I am not a political prophet. But it seems inevitable that in this necessity for economic readjustment, re-establishment, and as an insurance of restored world solvency, imposed tariff barriers, even if once defensible, must be leveled. This determination, it may be, must preface and underlie any just and permanent rearrangement of the peace that is to be established when the war is won.

Already, in the agreement recently announced assuring a sharing between the United States and Great Britain of essential commodities during the present emergency, there may be found the first definite forecast of a continuing policy. For two generations the captains of industry allied with both the major political parties have been able to impose, ostensibly for the benefit of American skilled workers, quite effective trade barriers in the form of protective tariffs.

It is not insisted this has always been detrimental. But those enterprises once described as "infant industries" are no longer young. Experience which can probably be convincingly verified will establish the fact, now more than ever apparent, that the rewards to labor under the protective system are not always based upon the direct benefits of the tariffs imposed upon the product.

Had the declared policy of equitable sharing been applied in this relation between invested and employing capital and labor, we in England and the United States would not have been compelled so often to endure the dangers and inconveniences of strikes, or to compel, by persuasion or threats, the arbitration of industrial disputes.

* * *

What has not been satisfactorily accomplished by majority legislation and by the enforced surrender of statutory privilege on the side of capital, may eventually, as a result of the operation of unwritten economic laws, be evolved as an international, if not a universal economic policy. Against the age-old plea that the standard of living assured the American worker must not be lowered, there is interposed the plea that the standard of living of all impoverished and underprivileged peoples must be raised.

We have all learned something in recent years, and in more recent months, of that bond of brotherhood which makes all men kin. The common level is a little higher than we had imagined it to be.

Aunt Savannah Makes A'justments

Now, Carrie, we is got a highfalutin suppah to cook and everything's got to be browned to a turn. I ain't been cooking here in Miss Emmy's kitchen f' twenty years f' nothin'. Th' day her nephew—Lord, bless Mr. Glenn—done went off to battle, I knowed Miss Emmy and her niece gwine be hard put to keep th' taxes from eatin' the roof off'n this big house. I say to myse'f, "Savannah Georgia, something's got to be did without bringin' shame to Miss Emmy."

Then th' old Colonel, who always plays chess with Miss Emmy after Sunday tea, gimme a idea. The Colonel, he say, "Aunt Savannah, eff'n I had no' cookin' every day I'd be back in th' army in no time." Everybody knows the King Hotel ain't got no cooks worth a flapjack, and this very thing set me t' thinkin'.

* * *

So when Miss Emmy kotch me puttin' half lard and half butter in a cake, I say, "Miss Emmy, I is natcherly a all-butter cook, but in wartimes we all has to make a'justments." Then I makes bold and reemarks, "It's scandalous to be wasteful in wartime. Here you is with a big house, sunshiny rooms goin' to waste, and here I is with my hand f' cookin' goin' t' waste since Mr. Glenn done lit out with all his big-eatin' friends, and po' souls like th' Colonel pinin' away for want of a cheerful place t' live and good vittles."

For a minute Miss Emmy looked scandalized, then I see such a happy look creep into her blues eyes that I was ready to cry into my checke'd apron. Instead, I says, "Miss Emmy, honey, let's invite a few folks to boa'd with us f' th' time bein'. It's one way that high-toned folks like you can help win th' war."

Miss Emmy den say, "Savannah Georgia, you is th' salt of th' earth; eff'n you and yo' daughter, Carrie, can manage th' extra work, we might try, but I would not know how to begin such a thing."

Th' upshot of it was that she axed a few folks to suppah and after we has fed 'em on chicken pie and pecan waffles, Miss Emmy gwine say to 'em that I wants more folks to eat what I cooks, now that Mr. Glenn done gone to war.

While I beat th' biscuits, Carrie, you get out some of th' lye hominy I made in the iron washpot, and doan set there mopin' 'cause Mac Jackson done jined th' army band. Ain't I done tole you we all has to make a'justments?

* * *

I laugh in all my pockets when I think what happened when Mac enlisted along with his slidin' trombone. Mac say his name is Mac and th' man say, "Mac what? Full name, please." Then th' man near busts his Sam Browne when Mac say, "Macaroon Jackson." What you think th' man do eff'n he knowed yo' name is Caramel? I got jes' a plain ordinary name—th' place where I was born in—"early on one Sunday mornin'" —and that's why I named you something special with a whiff of *ro-mance* to it.

Ro-mance is all right for spicin' up ordinary livin', but when folks has hard a'justments t' make, they need good vittles—something larrupin' with whipped cream on it. This Sunday suppah gwine ease Miss Emmy's job of a'justin'. That's why we is havin' it on Flag Day. There ain't nothin' like th' Stars and Stripes flyin' t' drum up courage f' new undertakin's.

Now while I a'justs myse'f to this here ice-cream freezer, you open up some green tomato pickle, and see eff'n any of th' scuppernong jelly is left on 'th' pantry shelf. We is conductin' a cookin' campaign, and we is bound t' win.

H. H. H.

Babies Are Soldiers

Once more our "grass-roots correspondent" has been out talking with everyday folk all over America and has come back to tell us in these columns how the people are taking over the fight for freedom.

By R. H. Markham

I think the best morale I've found in America is among the babies, of which there are more than three million. I admit, of course, that as war helpers they have one serious defect! They are illiterate and the President said the Army can't use "illiterates." But perhaps he makes exceptions of babies. Who knows better than he that babies can express themselves more eloquently and imperiously even than Senators?

One of the most spectacular features of this time of stress and strain is that it abounds in babies. Traveling is getting harder every day and yet more babies seem to travel than ever before in our history. I recently entered Washington, D. C., on a long train from the South. Before arriving I made a tour of the coaches and found twenty-six infants. Washington is no place even for the hardiest adults to visit. Yet more than two dozen babies were going there.

It is characteristic that they travel in coaches or busses. Although babies are not noted for humility or self-effacement, they are paragons in this matter of leaving the cool sleepers to strong, healthy adults.

* * *

Do you know where Omawatha is? Well, it is on the opposite side of Arkahoma, and is one of America's three score and ten most booming war centers. About it is situated what has come to be the classical trinity of Mars, namely an Army camp, an ordnance works, and a bomber plant. Any one of these establishments is enough to flood the transportation system of modest Omawatha; all three together completely submerge it. They have converted the bus station there into a whirlpool.

As I was being whirled about in it, there suddenly appeared a young mother carrying a very small baby in one arm and a very huge basket in one hand. She had just emerged from a bus and was trying to push her way into the waiting room.

I volunteered to carry the gigantic basket. As I picked it up it proved to be extremely heavy. My own suitcase on this trip was ponderous enough to distress most Redcaps, but it was a mere bagatelle compared to the baby's basket. Apparently it contained the baby's bed, provisions for a week, family luggage, and perhaps fifty pounds of sugar.

As I staggered along, pushing a swath through the crowd for the baby, his rather petite mama commented: "You didn't know what you were getting into, did you?"

"Oh, it's nothing for a great big man like me," I answered. "But how in the world do *you* manage it?"

"I guess a mother learns to manage anything," she said.

In the waiting room a kind man vacated a seat for her, and I set the ten-ton basket beside her. She asked me when the bus went

to the powder plant. "We're going out there to live in a tourist cabin with my husband." I told her she would have to wait until her bus was called, which would probably be soon, for traffic on that line had priorities.

I left her and hastened over to another bus that had just come in, hoping that it might be mine. It wasn't. Soon another for Denver and a lot of intermediate places came in. A multitude of tired people surged toward it. Then the conductor announced, "Bus for Powder Plant, Gate 6."

To my surprise I saw baby, his mama, big basket, and all pressing their way heroically toward the Denver bus. She hadn't understood. I pressed my way forward to the baby, and told his mother she was on the wrong track. We maneuvered over to Gate 6.

From much experience I know the hardships of a bustling, booming, dusty new war project, and I said to the baby's mama: "That's pioneer life out there; I'm afraid baby'll have a hard time."

"He's good for it," she said. "We ain't afraid of being pioneers."

"Does his daddy want him out in all that turmoil?" I asked.

"He sure does," the mother exclaimed proudly. "He can hardly wait for us. What do you think he's *got* a baby for!"

That clinched the argument. Baby's father was like most American men. They like to have their children around, to hold them in their arms, to give them things, to say foolish words to them, to call them "butch," or other swagger names. That's what we've got three million babies for!

An acquaintance of mine recently went from Chicago to New York. "Was the train full?" I asked her. "Full of babies," she replied. And she told me how one baby named Minnie, had created a problem for a whole coach. It was time for lunch, and little Minnie declared very imperatively that she wanted no delay. Mother tried to give prompt service, but the thermos bottle wouldn't open.

Some soldier boys came to the rescue but the obstreperous cap wouldn't budge. A sailor couldn't open it either, neither could a buddy of his. Minnie must have felt the whole armed force was letting her down, for she protested vehemently.

Then a stalwart civilian stepped up. He wore an open-necked shirt with rolled-up

sleeves, and had big brawny hands. "That's just my line," he said, and took the bottle. He tugged and tugged—in vain. The Army laughed. The Navy laughed. Minnie wailed.

The worker took out a large pocket knife that seemed to be a tool chest in itself. "May I cut off the top?" he asked Minnie's mama.

"Sure," she said, "we've got to feed baby. If you men can't unscrew it, I guess nobody can."

So little Minnie got fed, life in the coach became normal, and a baby contentedly sped on toward Boston to see her daddy, in the Navy.

I visited a temporary housing project which the Government had just set up beside the greatest bomber-producing plant in the world. The settlement provided homes for a thousand workers and considerably more than a thousand small children. To a casual observer the place looked like babyville. As I commented on that, the superintendent remarked, "Yes, the bomber plant seems to be just an annex to our nursery."

On a rather antiquated, hot, straight-back train coach in the Southwest, I counted eight babies at 4 o'clock one morning. Some were with mamas only, others with both parents. I saw one mother sleeping folded up on the outer edge of the seat and baby between her and the back. Sometimes the mother slept sitting up with the baby in her lap. I saw a young father and mother sitting up sleeping, with a baby sleeping between them.

* * *

On one train was a group of Brooklyn soldiers traveling from Texas to New York. At Bristol, Tenn., a young mother got on with six-weeks-old baby Betty, who was going to Norfolk, Va., to see her father for the first time. She had to change cars at Roanoke. Betty had an abundance of dark hair, very solemn blue eyes, and puckered little lips. Our car was full and one of the soldiers got up to give Betty and her mother a place. They frequently came to look at the baby, nestling in her pink blanket, and after awhile they took turns holding her. At the junction they escorted her to the other train.

The scene reminded me of a journey I made with my two small twin daughters, their baby brother, and their mother from Bulgaria to the United States during World War One. In passing through France, we rode in the coupé of an old French coach filled with Canadian soldiers, who had long been away from home. These men crowded together from the whole car just to be near three little children.

Babies are playing an enormous role in this struggle. They are morale builders. They ennoble, stabilize, uplift people. They are visible reminders of what we are fighting for, of what we have to defend. Family life is the foundation of every good society.

Never in our history has there been so much deranging of homes, and separating of family members. Wherever it is at all possible families must be united. Babies must be brought to their fathers. They are helping us win this war. They should receive as much consideration as the other soldiers.

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